

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 32.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

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RAISING POTATOES—PREVENTIVES AGAINST ROT.

WE were recently informed by the proprietor of one of our largest hotels in this city, that he is paying *five dollars per barrel* for potatoes, and that by contract for his entire supply of not less than twenty-five barrels per week. A paying price this, one would think, for an article which, intelligently cultivated, will yield from 75 to 200 barrels per acre. But we must add, that this large price is due principally to the extensive rot, which so generally prevailed last season.

The prevention of this blighting curse—the potato rot—how shall it be accomplished? A great desideratum truly, and one that has engaged the sage and the simple, the philosopher and the peasant, for the last ten years; yet apparently with no more success than that for squaring the circle, or the transmutation of metals. A thousand suggestions have been made, and ten thousand experiments tried, and yet no solution of the enigma.

We shall attempt to offer no panacea for this disease, but simply suggest some of the circumstances in which fine crops of potatoes have been secured, when adjoining fields have been sadly blighted, or wholly failed.

And first of seed. Fields have been found to escape rot when seed has been early dug, (perhaps before being fully ripe,) and exposed for a time to the sun, then buried in a layer of sand, mold, or ashes, in a dry, cool cellar, and each bulb separated from the other. A better way, it is claimed by some, is to leave the potatoes in the hills where grown, under a covering of straw, as a protection from frost.

2d. The use of an old, well-drained meadow, rich in vegetable mold, freshly upturned, and without the addition of putrescent or barn-yard manures, has been found one of the safest precautions against rot.

3d. If a resort is had to recently-tilled fields, the mineral manures only should be applied to the land, such as lime, plaster, salt, ashes, or perhaps bone dust, or its substitute, super-phosphate of lime; or it may be guano, in limited quantity, intimately mixed with the soil. If a resort is had to stable manure, it should be thoroughly rotted previous to applying it.

In all cases, only dry soils should be used. The planting of early potatoes is one of the best safeguards against rot; and early digging and safely storing in dry, cool places, is a good precaution against disease.

A word as to planting. Let the ground be

thoroughly and deeply plowed. The use of the sub-soil plow can never be injurious, and is generally beneficial for preparing the ground not only for a potato crop, but for all others. By this means a depth of earth is secured for the range of the fibrous roots, to supply them with abundant and wholesome food—not confining them to the inert or effete superficial soil, a thousand times previously used; a ready escape is afforded for the surplus water of heavy rains, which, followed by the intense heat of summer, is, in our opinion, one of the most efficient causes of rot; and in case of drought an abundant supply of moisture is secured for the continued growth of the crop.

If the soil be light and dry, and especially if inclined to sand, we recommend planting so as to leave a level surface when the seed is buried, nor would we recommend much hilling in their subsequent cultivation. If the soil be heavy, wet, or inclined to clay, we advise planting near the surface, and throwing the earth over the seed, and hilling them in the process of hoeing afterwards.

But especially do we urge upon farmers the great utility of selecting the most hardy varieties of seed, and such as experience has shown to be least susceptible to disease. Such varieties are to be had, and those who wilfully or indolently neglect to procure them, deserve the loss which they might have possibly avoided.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY.—No. 2.

WE are not going to talk now of fowls as economical things, or as a branch of domestic or farm stock. This question, we take it, has been, from time immemorial, settled in the affirmative. For present purposes we are content to consider them as an amusement, an ornament, as a subject of beauty, of interest; and as a study for the leisure hours of the country resident, or the town, or city resident either, if opportunity favors their keeping. Nor are we about to find fault with, or to criticise the taste of any one in the selection of a variety, or of the several varieties that he may keep; although we frankly confess that we never affected the monstrous Asiatic fowls that are at present so highly popular. We admire the medium-sized, and more graceful birds, that show finished breeding and high quality, as we would prefer the refined and blood-like Arabian to the huge Clydesdale or the Conestoga draught-horses. Such, however, is only individual opinion, and the wherefore need not, at this time, be discussed.

The great show at Barnum's, contrary to general expectation, brought out altogether the finest, largest, and choicest exhibition ever witnessed in America. Of their kinds, there were

scarcely a pair of inferior birds in the collection—and many fowls came five hundred miles for the occasion. This very fact shows that the poultry fanciers within striking distance of New-York, had confidence in the Society, in its managers, in the ability of Mr. BARNUM to carry it out, and in his integrity to do what he promised. So far all was well—as of course it should be.

As an evidence of the interest felt among the fanciers of all ranks, and all fortunes, except the really low and worthless, (not an individual of these, have we learned, that made an offering for the occasion,) they sent their birds, generally attended themselves, and took a lively interest in every thing that appertained to the proceedings. We saw highly distinguished scientific gentlemen, lawyers and statesmen of great repute, grave divines,—“wise with the lore of centuries,”—merchants, and commercial men,—called by way of eminence, “millionaires,”—artizans, farmers, men of no occupation,—sometimes styling themselves, by way of notoriety, “gentlemen;”—singly, and with their wives, and daughters, and little children, all eagerly threading their way through and by each other, themselves constituting a crowd, or stopping to gaze at the coops and cages; intent on seeing every thing, examining carefully a great many birds, and holding spirited talks at various points and angles of each of the great halls where the chickens were congregated; and not once only, but repeatedly, day after day during the show, did we see some of the same individuals, groups, and families.

Now this means something. People would not congregate at this inclement season, from fifty to five hundred miles distant, to witness a “Chicken Show” in New-York, unless there was “something in it.” *There is something in it.* There is a study in it; a subject for investigation; a delightful contemplation in natural history, to speculate upon the almost numberless varieties that are produced, and their beautiful, harmonious arrangement of plumage, shape, and all the wonderful qualities they possess. They are a thing to love, to interest young minds, and old ones too, who have enough of the natural left in their artificial thoughts to appreciate any thing. They are among the things which make country life interesting, and attach people to home, and make it pleasanter to them than all the world beside. It shows, too, that the world is growing better in domestic feeling and home attachment—that little things are worth looking after, and although of no great magnitude, that one had better feel interested in a chicken, goose, duck, or pigeon, than not to be interested at all—and children, and young minds, if not amused by

innocent things, will surely become interested in vicious ones.

We never see a coop of fowls on their travels at the express office, but it gives us a sensation of pleasure. We know that some one is going to be made happy when the chickens arrive—for a time at least—and that *improvement* is thought of in the neighborhood of their proposed sojourning.

To breed a good chicken, pigeon, duck, goose, turkey—a good animal of any kind—requires thought, skill, observation, study, genius. Not so much of either, perhaps, as to be a finished sculptor or painter; but *breeding perfect models* in form, grace, plumage, is an accomplishment in the fine arts, as well as to perpetuate their similitudes in marble, or fix them on canvas.

Ho, then, for the Poultry Society! We give it the right hand of fellowship, and wish it unbounded prosperity. No longer will the production of our beautiful improving feathered companions be confined to decayed spinsters and crippled serving-men; but, elevated, counted at their worth, appreciated as things of beauty and of taste, they will take their due position with the noble horse, the stately Short-horn, the sleek Devon, and all the other favored creatures of the farm. In rearing and training them into the matchless perfection which our late exhibition has demonstrated they are susceptible, our young boys can improve their leisure hours, learn that their homes, although retired, have charms to attract them over all other places, our daughters have beautiful objects to look upon, and a new source of interest and happiness be created for the whole household.

Written for the American Agriculturist.

REMINISCENCES OF A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

No. V.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

THERE came a change in the old farm-house, as I said, and she who was installed as its presiding genius, was a lady of the olden time, one who would have made a good heroine in the days of the revolution, or have won a crown in the days of martyrdom.

Living at the time she did, she was only a farmer's wife, but I have thought sometimes, that she was not the less a martyr, for the revolution which she effected, required a hero's courage and a martyr's fortitude. A house and a family were to be revolutionized. She must bring order out of chaos, and establish discipline and good government, where all had been confusion. Those who doubt the inventive and creative genius of woman, should have seen how bare walls and gloomy recesses were made bright and genial, under her transforming hand.

Her husband, though a man of excellent sense, and right ideas upon many subjects, and though an old-fashioned substantial man, had some old-fashioned notions upon the rights and privileges of woman, which would be discreditable to the dark ages. He thought—and oh, how many I have known who thought likewise—that it was no part of a woman's right, or privilege, to know her husband's income, or any thing concerning the state of his business

affairs. He meant to be very kind and indulgent, but it was such an indulgence as is bestowed upon a valued and faithful servant. His wife toiled; yes, performed more labor in one week, than he did in a month, but unlike a good servant she had no control over the wages which should have been the reward of her toil. "A woman should not have the disposal of money;" and when the butter and cheese which she had made were sold, not a penny was considered hers, to spend as she pleased. It all went into the coffers which were kept locked by a very stern hand. This is a sort of bondage to which many women are subjected, and it is a most cruel and oppressive bondage, such as should not be imposed upon a galley-slave. It destroys confidence and crushes affection. We cannot love those whom we do not trust; and it is equally impossible to love those who do not consider us worthy of trust.

But our energetic farmer's wife was not to be thwarted in her plans for improvement, by locks and keys, yet how it was she contrived to accomplish so much in the way of polishing and furbishing, with her limited means, must remain a mystery to every body else, as it ever was with me—I could never solve it. I only know what was done, for I was a child, and looked on in amazement to see a house which was scarcely comfortable, assume so pleasant an appearance, and a table from which the pigs might have gone away in disgust, made attractive, with scarcely any additional expense. She had a place for every thing and every thing in its place; a time for every thing and every thing in its time.

It is not pleasant, neither is it an easy matter to enter into details, especially the details of housewifery; but it is true that there is a great necessity for instruction in this branch of woman's education. Each house-keeper is too willing to think that her way is best; and there is a prejudice, too, against *book-house-keeping* as strong as against *book-farming*. If it is suggested that domestic economy may be taught young ladies in school, and that many valuable ideas and hints may be obtained from books and teachers, it is answered that girls had better learn these things at home—that their mothers can furnish this portion of their education, where it will cost no money to obtain it. It would be dangerous informing them in many instances, that this is just what their mothers are not capable of doing, having never learned themselves; and it might be as impossible to convince them that there is no danger in learning a hundred ways of doing a thing, for we may then judge which is best. I once heard a house-keeper say, that from the most ignorant Irish servant she ever employed, she learned something valuable.

A woman who has a knowledge of chemistry, and obtained it with reference to applying her knowledge, can make better cheese, butter, and soap, than one who is ignorant of the chemical nature of acids and alkalies. I have seen soap boiling in the cauldron day after day, and a poor woman, weary and worn, trying experiments with ley, and water, and ashes, till she was in despair; and sometimes throwing it away, or consigning it to barrels for the family supply during the year, as unfit for use as the ley itself, when a knowledge of the simple rules of proportion in mixing her materials, would

have saved her the labor and anxiety of a week.

It is the same with many other things; much time and toil are expended in making experiments and remedying evils, which a little book-knowledge, practically applied, might have entirely prevented. I remember to have often heard her, who, called upon to re-model, renew, and replenish in the old farm-house, say that there was nothing so corroding as dust; and no one would doubt this was her firm belief who saw her wield the duster! After she had once fairly cleansed and put in order her rooms and furniture, there was never again a particle of this corrosive substance to be seen upon any article in her house; for hers was the old Scotch maxim, that "any gude wife may clean, but she is the neat one who keeps clean."

She also asserted that the dishes might be ever so handsome with which a table was *laid*, but if they were not arranged handsomely and orderly, the table could not look well, and the food did not relish as well either; and she insisted that, though those who dined were coarse, hard-working men, it was no reason why there should be no pains taken with the preparations for the meal. The dishes were arranged with the same care every morning, noon, and night, as if the Governor were expected; and it did not take any more time to place them orderly than disorderly. One might at any time have eaten each meal in the dark with little difficulty, for every plate, knife, and fork, and every variety of meat and vegetable had its appointed place, from which it never departed. It was also required that those who sat at table should eat and drink with the same propriety as those who are not hurried by toil. Those who came from the field and work-shop, were allowed time to make themselves neat; and while at table they were waited upon as politely as so many guests from city drawing-rooms would have been. This would have been called a waste of time by many, for they could have helped themselves, and eaten after a clownish fashion in half the time, and thus been sooner at their work again; but our farmer's wife thought, as I do, that it is not all of life to work and hoard money.

They lived in a secluded country place, with little society; and if they did not cultivate habits of order and politeness among themselves, in their daily intercourse, they would be clowns indeed. Her children were daily and hourly associating with the workmen and work-women of the farm, and they were taught, and practised, every species of work themselves; they must therefore be especially careful to cultivate dignity and self-respect, and require it from those around them, that the false sentiment concerning the deteriorating and humiliating influence of labor might not take root in their minds.

There were many in the neighborhood to ridicule this new standard; to taunt the children with *feeling grand*, because they attempted to be courteous. She, however, who guided them, was not governed by caprice but by principle; and she steadily persevered in her system of training, till there were many who fully appreciated her course and followed her example; and far and near, the change in many a household might be traced to the quiet leaven which she kept ever at work; and which, if it did not

leaven the whole lump, infused so much of its elevating influence, as to raise the rural neighborhood in which she lived, far above what it was, and far above any around it.

For the American Agriculturist.

SQUASHES.

GOOD VARIETIES FOR CULTIVATION—NOTES OF EXPERIENCE—KEEPING OFF INSECTS, &c.

IN your paper of April 27, 1853, was an article on SQUASHES, by the Rev. W. CLIFT, which I read with much pleasure; and, as at its close, the writer very generously offered to give a sample of the seed of the ACORN variety to any who might wish them, I took the liberty to write for some, and in return received a very polite letter, enclosing a few seeds of four varieties, the Stonington-Marrow, Cop, Custard, and Acorn; for which, as I have not yet had an opportunity to thank him in person, he will please now accept my thanks. At your request, I will now give you a brief history of my success with the seeds.

At the time they came, I had no ground which I could properly prepare for them, excepting in my garden. I planted them on the side next the turf, and as far apart as I could, though aware that I ran the risk of their mixing. The Marrow, Cop, and Custard, were quite near the grass, into which I choose to have a part of the vines run, that they might not overspread the garden. The seed of the Stonington Marrow sent out 3 or 4 vines, which bore two specimens only of its kind; they attained a good size, however, being 10 and 12 inches in their shortest diameter; color, greyish green. I am not certain that they fully ripened.

The Custard vines grew 4 very fine specimens, quite uniform in shape and color, varying a little in size. The outside of the fruit of a cream color, the inside a light orange; very sweet, fine grained, excellent for pies.

The Cop seed threw out more and ranker vines, and was more prolific than either of the preceding, but less uniform in size, shape, and ripening. Some of them were nipped, others the reverse. Some were long, some nearly spherical, and others as flat as the old yellow field pumpkin. The flesh was very rich, of a deep orange color, but not so fine grained as the Custard.

The Acorn is deserving of more notice. I put the seeds in a row of three or four hills on the opposite side of the garden. Near them on one side, were two rows of pole beans; on the other, some 12 feet distant, was an arbor ten feet high, intended for grapes; the slats about one foot apart. The vines conducted themselves in a way I was not prepared for. Some of them started for the bean poles, raising their ends when within two or three feet, at an angle of 45 degrees, to clasp the poles, (now covered with bean vines,) around which they clung, and hung their fruit. The fruit from these vines did not ripen well, but those branching out from the other side of the hills, steered directly for the arbor, climbed to its top, in defiance of grape vines, and blossomed, *letting their fruit down between the slats*. These ripened better than the others. It was almost wonderful to see how these vines; instead of creeping, had climbed to an elevation never intended for such heavy fruit, and that, too, right in the face of the moral of what has been considered a fable hitherto, namely, the story of the philosopher who thought it would be a better arrangement if the oak and the pumpkin vine would exchange fruits. As they grew till their weight might be reckoned by pounds instead of ounces, it seemed as if the vines must break, but they did not, and the squashes hung safely till gathered.

I consider this the most valuable of the four kinds, though none of them will keep as well as the common Crook-neck Winter Squash. I have raised these for years, and by selecting seeds from the longest keepers, I have been able to keep them more than a year, and twice I have

exhibited specimens of the previous year's growth, which were neither wilted nor shrunken, at our annual agricultural fairs in October.

In your paper of March 8, on the first page, there are three figures of the Acorn Squash. The fruit from the seed sent me by Mr. CLIFT, was quite uniform in shape, and size also, as far as it ripened, and most nearly the 3d figure; every squash having the peculiar resemblance to the black oak acorn while in its cup, which I presume gives it its name. From my experience of this last season, I should value them as follows: 1st. The Acorn for richness and sweetness. 2d. The Cop for richness, or body, and fruitfulness, but it is more fibrous, and not quite so sweet, as the Acorn. 3d. The Custard, very fine grained and very sweet, but lacks body, and is almost entirely without fibre.

I should not cultivate the Stonington Marrow if I could get the others. In this estimate, I speak of them only as suited for pies. Those who like boiled or baked squash, may rate them differently. I shall try the first three named kinds this season under more favorable circumstances, though I expect hybrids in return.

One thing more—I am satisfied from experiments already made, that any cultivator who will take the trouble to select seeds from the best specimens, which ripen well, and keep longest, will eventually raise such fruit as will keep the whole year. The same principle will hold good with most vegetables. Nothing will repay the trouble more surely, than care in selecting and improving seed.

As it may be of use to some, I will tell you how I preserved my young vines from insects. I have sprinkled the plants when infested with the little striped bug, with a solution of tobacco, have dusted them with snuff and wood-ashes, all of which undoubtedly did some good; but the only entirely efficacious thing I tried, was a plentiful supply of the simple super-phosphate of lime. I put a little guano to some hills, but it killed wherever it touched the plant. I intend trying the super-phosphate this season on any vegetables I may raise which suffer from insects. Another year I may have more to say. If I had not made this communication so long, I should like to say how highly I approve of your paper under its present management; but it needs not my commendation. Success to it.

Yours truly, D. B.

Middletown, Ct., April 4.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE BLACK SPANISH FOWL.

A "FANCIER" asks your readers if we have the Spanish fowl among us? and further asks for the points of the true fowl.

I have recently imported several varieties of domestic poultry, one of which is the "pure Black Spanish," selected from the hennery of THOMAS H. FOX, Esq., of London, also an importation direct from the Minorca Isles of Spain. Mr. Fox's Spanish birds are one of the most celebrated stocks in England, having taken seventeen prizes during the last year. Her Majesty, the Queen, is a celebrated fancier, and would make no mean selection. The birds which she purchased of Mr. Fox are the same blood and brood to mine.

The color of this fowl is of a glossy black, and the feathers of the legs, thighs, and belly, are particularly decided in their hue, and of a velvety aspect. It has a white cheek, which extends to the comb above the eye. The wattles and comb are extraordinarily large, single, and of a very high color. The feet and legs are of a leaden color, except the soles of the feet, which are of a dirty fleshy hue.

The Black Spanish in England, that lacks any of these qualities, can be bought for a half crown, especially if the whole cheek be not white, in a full grown bird. But the pure birds, with all of the above characteristics, sell as high as from \$50 to \$100 each. The father of mine was sold for \$210 by Mr. Fox.

The hens are layers of the first order, and

give the largest and best flavored eggs. And as table birds, they hold a place in the very first rank.

S. W. JEWETT.

Middlebury, Vt., April 8, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

"BLINDS" ON HORSES.

IN passing through this city, I have seen many fine horses, some of which must be getting blind from the cruelty of their drivers; not by whipping or starving, but from the manner in which blinders, so termed, are used. No horse can have good eye-sight after wearing these unnecessary appendages for a length of time, as I have seen them, so closely drawn together in front as to rub or chafe the eye-lids. It is hurtful to have them, worn as they usually are, thrown out an inch or so from the eye. If they must be worn, it would be much better to set them out, at an angle of forty-five degrees or more, from a right line with the side of the face. It would, however, be still better if they were not worn at all.

A horse will soon get so accustomed to all he can see, as not to be any more easily frightened without them than he is with them, by the sense of hearing. He is too valuable an animal for us to be careless of his health and comfort, too noble a gift to be so misused as to lessen his own innate worth, to say nothing of his commercial value.

I have charged this as a cruelty coming from the drivers, because they can easily remedy the matter. It is not my intention to assert, that the wrong in this matter is so by the choice of these men. It would be as much as saying that they, as a class, are destitute of all the kindly feelings of humanity.

These remarks are not intended to apply to the city more than to the country, for these cruelties are practised in the latter place quite as much as in the former.

A COUNTRY FARMER.

For the American Agriculturist.

INQUIRIES ABOUT MAKING SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

I AM a young farmer, living in the Great Valley of Virginia, about 70 miles south of Winchester, and 25 miles north of Staunton. Our lands lie upon great beds of limestone, with belts of slate running through it. Clay is the prevailing basis of our soils. The lands are naturally productive, and best adapted to grass and wheat; and they have not been worn down as much as the greater portion of those of East Virginia. Still there is great room for improvement, both in the quality of our lands, and in the prevailing system of farming.

I am satisfied that our soil is deficient in the phosphates, as you might infer from the single fact that they have been constantly grazed for a century, without any adequate return being made for the material which entered into the frames of the cattle. We must have bone manure; but *whether it will be best for us to bring it from the north, or manufacture it at home*, is the question I would be glad to have solved by you and your correspondents. There is now a railroad (the Central) completed to Staunton from Richmond, with a branch from Alexandria, and in two or three years we will have one (the Manassas Gap) to this place from Alexandria.

In the first place, then, it must be ascertained what bone dust would cost us here, if purchased say, in New-York or Philadelphia. In the next place, can we manufacture it at home so as to enable us to get a sufficient quantity at a lower price than we could import it for? We have flour mills and water-power in abundance, but I wish to ascertain (1) the cost of the necessary machinery for crushing the bones, (2) the probability of a retired, farming community like ours, without large towns, being able to furnish a sufficiency of bones to justify the

erection of a mill, and (3) the probable cost of buying, collecting, and grinding the bones?

Of course, I would not ask the use of your columns for this purpose, were my object merely a private one, and were not the information sought calculated to interest and benefit the country at large. I would respectfully ask the views of any persons who have examined this subject.

W. H. RUFFNER.

Harrisburg, Rockingham Co., Va., April 4.

We will leave the discussion of the above topics with our correspondents for the present. In No. 8 of last volume, (page 113,) we gave the process of making Home-made Super-phosphate, and on page 56 of the present volume, we gave a few statements in regard to its manufacture, which Mr. R. had not seen at the time of writing the above letter.

AN EXCELLENT PLAN FOR GROWING CUCUMBERS.

We clip the following from an exchange. We have tried the same plan and proved its excellence:

Take a large barrel, or hogshead; saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a small keg and bore a small hole in the bottom; place the keg in the center of the barrel, the top even with the ground, and fill in the barrel around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers. Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel and rise up to the roots of the vines, and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated this way will grow to a great size, as they are made independent both of drought and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered, and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLANDS.

THE *Boston Traveler* has been favored with a perusal of a private letter from these islands, dated the 19th of Feb., which contains some items of interest that will repay every reader for the perusal. The following are extracts:

There were at the Islands, at the date of the letter, one hundred and sixty vessels of various sizes, from 300 to 2,200 tons' burden—averaging probably 800 tons. The estimated average time for loading with guano was forty days.

The rate of exportation of guano from the Islands is said to be 1,000 tons a day, which it was thought would not exhaust the heap in ten years. A geological survey, made by order of the United States Government, had estimated that eight years would exhaust the supply.

"There are three of the Chincha Islands, lying in a line, N. and S., the passages between them being less than a half mile. The wind is always S. and E. and it is never known to rain. The north island is the largest. It is nearly circular, and about one-third of a mile in diameter, and about 100 feet high. Some parts of the coast are steep high cliffs, and others sandy and rocky coves of gradual ascent from the shore. The heap of guano continues to deepen to the highest point of the island, where it is 100 feet in depth. Fancy a large old-fashioned loaf of brown bread, laid upon a table but little larger than the base of a loaf, and you can pretty nearly see the pile of guano on either island. The laborers commence digging and proceed along the top of the rock in the direction of the center, from all parts of the island; and therefore in their progress, have shown the guano in a very steep side from the base rock, 80 feet

high; and from every part it appears to be the same substance—hard and close.

Every spoonful is dug with a pick, and when loosened is as dry as powder, and of course dusty. If left in a pile but a brief period, it again becomes hard, and must again be loosened with a pick. From the base to the top are found feathers, eggs, and stones of all sizes, some weighing even two or three tons. I have taken out many perfect feathers, far from the top; and near and upon the surface have seen what appeared to be bone and flesh decomposed.

It is thought the pile now called guano, is the decomposition of sea animals, of which there are multitudes now, and they are presumed to have been far more numerous in ancient days, before the white man came to destroy. Sea lions of a large size, (a ton weight,) seals and endless quantities of sea fowls have been the inhabitants of these islands for myriads of years, and the islands have been the burial places of these animals; for if wounded they crawl up to the top. So say the knowing ones. Birds and bird-lime go to increase the pile. Guano is really decomposed animal matter, but whether this was the way so vast a pile accumulated, or whether the islands were thrown up from the bottom of the sea with the deposit upon them, you must judge for yourself.

The second island is similar in size and pile to the one described. The third one has not been touched yet. It is much smaller, but well loaded. Guano secretes large quantities of ammonia, and, confined as it is in a ship's hold, a man cannot stay more than five or ten minutes at a time among it. Besides large lumps of pure ammonia, are daily found apparently decomposed bones, eggs, &c., and among other items a man in a perfect state of preservation—the real ammonia, strong as volatile salts.

Now do you wish to know how all those ships are loaded, and a thousand tons per day dug and sent from the islands? Well, there are about 100 convicts from Peru, and about 300 Chinamen from the Celestial Empire. The former are in the right place; the latter were passengers that engaged passage in an English ship for California, and engaged before they left their own country to labor after their arrival for a limited time to pay their passage (\$80.) Instead of being landed at California the ship brought them direct to this place, and the captain sold them for three and six years, according to the men, to work out their passage; and here they are slaves for life. They are allowed \$4 per month for their food, and one-eighth of a dollar per day for their labor, with a pile of guano before them which will last the next ten years; and long before it is exhausted the majority of them will be dead. Each man is compelled to bring to the shoot five tons of guano per day. A failure thereof is rewarded with the lash from a strong negro, and such is their horror of the lash and the hopelessness of their condition, that every week there are more or less suicides. In the month of November, I have heard, fifty of the boldest of them joined hands and jumped from the precipice into the sea. In December, there were twenty-three suicides. This is from one in authority. In January, quite a number, but I have not learned how many. I was a few days since on the South Island, and there saw two of the most miserable, starved creatures; they had swam across on their wheel-barrow, and fully determined to die. I could not feed them, and my heart ached for them; so after we reached the ship, a boat was dispatched with bread and water for their relief. Perhaps this availed nothing, for they must either return to their task, or some one must feed them daily. The Chinese, it is said, are educated to believe in the transmigration of souls, and therefore think if they leave this life they shall return to their own country. It is thought this faith induces them to leave their wheel-barrow and commit suicide.

Thus by diminishing the number of laborers, the exports are reduced, and to meet the demand of so many ships, two English ships, (one

of which has been here before,) are soon expected with other loads of passengers from the Chinese dominions, deceived, most probably, with the idea of going to California to dig gold. In fact, it is said, the first batch of celestials had dug many days before they were undeceived.

The process of loading the ship is either by placing the ship close to a steep, rocky cliff, and have the guano run through a large canvas hose from the top of the hill into the ship's hold. 500 tons per day are put on board by this method; and as there is seldom much wind or swell a ship can lie very well. Boats that go under smaller shoots, are sometimes loaded and return to the ship, where it is taken on board in tubs made from barrels.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF ONE GRAIN CROP AFTER ANOTHER ON HEAVY LAND.

If I was asked to define "What constitutes the most profitable course of agriculture." I should say it consists in pursuing that system which is most suitable to the soil and climate, and at the same time making use to the fullest possible extent of every natural and local advantage peculiar to the district. It will be found, I think, that whenever the profits made in farming have been higher than usual, the great source of success may be traced to the above causes. In the published statements of successful farming, which have appeared from time to time, will be found much to confirm my views. While, however, we assign to the authors full merit for their skill and enterprise, it is necessary to employ extreme caution either in recommending or adopting their system. The local advantage which constitutes the main element of their success may be wanting in another district, and it must be borne in mind that the deficiency of one link in the chain may be sufficient to invalidate the whole of the conclusions. One of the most difficult problems of the present day is to decide how far we may deviate from the beaten track, and how far the various novelties may be profitably adopted. The enterprising farmer feels a growing conviction that much is still to be learnt, he feels that if, with his present knowledge, he could obtain the prices which his father had fifty years ago, he would make great profits; and if he now possessed the knowledge which his son will possess fifty years hence, he would doubtless make still larger profits. The adoption of the four course rotation on the light soil may be taken as a happy adaptation of a peculiar process to a suitable soil, and we consequently find a progressive increase in the value of these soils, while on other soils the value has been either stationary or declining. The root crop, which may be considered the basis of the four course rotation, although extensively cultivated on heavy soils, is generally admitted to be less essential to profitable farming than when grown on light soils, and in my opinion the benefit derived from it is very much lessened whenever the soil is injured by the treading of stock in the winter.

The large supplies of artificial manures containing ammonia which have been in the market for some years, offer advantages to the cultivators of heavy land which they have not, perhaps, fully understood, and they have employed them in increasing the growth of root crops rather than in the direct growth of corn.

The growth of one grain crop after another has been pronounced by many to be a bad system of farming; there is, however, no scientific ground for this opinion. Loss of ammonia is the principle cause of the exhaustion of land from the growth of corn, and this may be replaced by a direct supply of ammonia in the form of an artificial manure, as easily as by the growth of a crop which does not exhaust it. On heavy land a crop of barley after wheat, manured with three cwt. of guano, or two cwt. of guano and one cwt. of nitrate of soda, will often yield a more valuable produce than the same crop taken after turnips. The selection of the crop to follow the previous crop of corn should

depend upon the tilth more than on any other circumstance. Peruvian guano, or a mixture of that with nitrate of soda, are the best substances to use, they should be sown at the same time as the seed, and it is advisable to sow as early as possible in the spring. It is essential that the land should be tolerably clean, otherwise the manure is expended on the growth of weeds instead of corn. We have in the present prices of corn an example of the powerful influence of climate apart from legislation, and although the effects of a good harvest must be to reduce prices, we can hardly expect very low prices until after a second abundant harvest. In the meantime advantages should be taken of the times. If a farmer cannot follow the plan adopted by a manufacturer, who at one time works his factory at full power or half power, or at another time closes it altogether, he may to a certain extent imitate it by increasing both his average produce and acreage extent of corn when prices are high, and reducing them when prices are low. It may be said that many tenant farmers would be willing to grow more corn were they not restricted by leases or covenants. That certain restrictions are necessary to protect the landlord there can be no doubt, and it is for them to consider whether an agreement could not be made which, while giving full liberty to the tenant as to his course of cropping, at the same time protects the soil and the incoming tenant from injury. That, with the advancing knowledge of the day and the increasing sources of manure, an inflexible rotation is injurious, there can be but little doubt, and as any reduction in the profits of the farmer must, sooner or later, injuriously affect the landowner, it would be well for them to take into consideration the hint which I have just thrown out.—*J. B. Lawes, in Rendle's Price Current and Farm Directory.*

GREAT DISCOVERIES.

As a specimen of what we often receive, we publish the following letter, without "note or comment," for the information of all concerned. Will the poultry committee please attend? We cannot, however, promise to publish any others.

Youngstown, Ohio, April 8, 1854.

To the Editors of the Am. Agriculturist:

Knowing that you are publishing a leading agricultural paper, I have concluded to address you on some very important matters relative to that branch of business, especially on fruit growing, &c., as I am in possession of certain knowledge relative to the protection of fruit trees against the borer and other depredators, which would be of vital importance to the farmer and the horticulturist. My remedy is a radical, and also philosophical one, and is very easy of access, being in the reach of every farmer or horticulturist, it matters not how small his pecuniary abilities may be. And the application is so plain and easy, that a boy twelve or fifteen years of age may be able to tend an orchard of fifty trees in a few hours. I have been in possession of this knowledge for the past ten years, but thought best to retain it and test its merits more thoroughly.

I find from reading newspapers and agricultural journals, that many orchards are almost destroyed, especially in the bounds of the State of New-York, therefore I thought the most desirable point for such knowledge to be imparted and gained, would be where the most public complaints arise, viz., within the State of New-York. Therefore, I will lay this matter before you for consideration and investigation. I would wish also to inform you that my pecuniary abilities are such that I cannot afford to give my invention or discovery to such a rich government as this for its sole use and benefit, without some small remuneration for it. The price which I have placed upon it, I consider a small amount for the labor and time which I have spent in acquiring this means of a philosophical and radi-

cal cure. I have concluded to dispose of this knowledge for the benefit of this Great Republic upon receiving the small amount of five thousand dollars. If I were in France I would get fifty thousand, and it would be considered very cheap at that. I am certain of a preventive in the protection of young orchards from frost during winter, which I will give you and your readers gratis for investigation and thorough trials. I am satisfied as to the beneficial results of my experience in the matter. It is this:

Plant seedling stalks, and not trim or prune off any of the shoots from the ground up, saving a few which may be taking considerable lead, graft on the top of the stock at from five to seven years old, leaving the sprouts as usual on the trunk or body of the tree. The consequence will be a hardy, tapering stock from the ground up, which will resist all frost. Shape the top up to fifteen years' growth from this, and it will bear more fruit. Use no alkaline washes. From fifteen to one hundred years is the time to stimulate the tree.

I am also in possession of certain knowledge in sheep culture, which is of most vital importance to the farmers of these United States, in the protection of sheep from disease arising from different causes, but this scientific discovery I am not disposed to impart as yet, until I test its merits more thoroughly. It will be of the utmost benefit to these United States, when I am inclined to make it publicly known, both in a commercial point of view and national wealth.

You will probably wish to know something relative to some other branches, connected with the apary business, or keeping or tending all kinds of birds, judging of their qualities and qualifications, and also poultry. In every thing and every department connected therewith, I am perfect, in treatment and management. I am also perfect in management of the different kinds of fruit, and packing for market. You will, therefore, please recommend me to some one connected with the poultry club—P. T. BARNUM, or some other members of said club. My address is Youngstown post-office, Mahoning County, Ohio. You will please inform the members of the poultry club of my address. If they should wish to employ a person perfect in every thing connected therewith, they will please send to my address at the earliest convenience, and oblige your humble servant,

THOMAS WILSON.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE CANADA THISTLE.

KILLING THEM WITH BUCKWHEAT.

THERE are various opinions among practical men as to the best method of exterminating this pest to the farmer. It is clearly understood by all, that to have a plant flourish, it is necessary it should have a good healthy top. The roots cannot live without a top, more than the top without roots; consequently, if we destroy one we bring certain death to the other, sooner or later. But a tough hardy plant, like the Canada thistle, daisy, elder, &c., requires close attention, and the tops must be constantly cut or bruised off. You may do this as you like, but the point is, do not let the tops grow at all. I will relate my course of destroying these intruders.

The elders are cut with a brush scythe, and where thistles and daisies are plenty, I overpower them with the plow. Where they are scarce, I do it with a hoe. When I wish to run them out, I begin early in the spring, and plow the ground, then let it lie until the first of June, and plow again. On or near the Fourth of July, I sow buckwheat and harrow in. After the buckwheat comes off, I plow again and leave it for the winter. I repeat this process every year and raise good crops of buckwheat. I make it an invariable rule to set in with my plow as soon as the plants begin to grow.

Buckwheat exhausts the land but little, and I raise several crops in succession.

A. L. SMITH.

Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1854.

PREPARATION OF VEGETABLE FIBERS.—David A. Wells, of Cambridge, Mass.: I do not claim broadly subjecting vegetable substances to the action of acids, as this has been done before for other purposes, and under essentially different proportions and circumstances, and with a different view, and therefore I do not wish to be understood as claiming broadly subjecting vegetable substances to the action of acids, except when used for the purpose of removing bases which would entirely, or for too long a time, resist the chemical action of the other branches of the process employed to obtain cellulose.

I am also aware that lignine has been separated from woody fiber by dissolving the cementing substances in alkalies more or less caustic, and then subjecting them to subsequent mechanical operations for obtaining fibers, I do not therefore claim simply subjecting vegetable substances to the action of caustic alkalies.

I am also aware that vegetable substances, after being subjected to the action of caustic alkalies have been treated with acids but under different circumstances and for a different object. Heretofore this has been done for the purpose of removing any adhering alkali, and all other foreign matters, whilst in my process I use an acid of an entirely different strength, not for the purpose of removing any alkali remaining from the previous branch of the process, for this I previously wash out, and not for the purpose of removing any gummy or glutinous matter, for this I previously remove by means of the caustic alkali.

But I have found that the cellulose treated with an acid of such a strength and for such a length of time is so altered, that the subsequent bleaching by the ordinary means is greatly facilitated and cheapened, and therefore I do not claim broadly treating vegetable substances with acids after they have been subjected to the action of caustic alkalies irrespective of the circumstances and the purposes specified.

First, aware that acids have been used in the treatment of crude or unprepared vegetable fibers chiefly for the purpose of breaking up and mechanically separating the woody and gummy matters, I do not therefore claim any such process.

But what I regard as my invention, is removing coloring and resinous matters, from the cleaned and dressed flax, hemp, and other equivalent textile and fibrous material, designed to be spun, felted, &c., by means of weak acid of about 3 deg. Beaume, as set forth.

In combination with the above I also claim the employment of caustic alkalies, as specified, to obtain cellulose from vegetable substances for the manufacture of paper and for other purposes in combination with the use of alkaline earths, as specified, to preserve or restore the caustic state of the alkalies, as set forth.

And finally, I claim in combination with the process for the separation of cellulose from vegetable substances, subjecting the products thereof to the action of a solution of efflorescent salts, as specified.

[Every improvement in the preparation of flax is of great importance to our country. We know that many plans and processes for effecting the easy and complete separation of the woody from the fibrous parts of flax, have been employed, and yet difficulties surround every one of them. Dr. Wells, the discoverer of these new improvements, is a good chemist, and has deeply investigated this subject. The results set forth in his patent were only obtained after laborious researches and many experiments. We are confident that he has added something new and important to the chemistry of flax treatment, and we hope his invention will be the means of removing every difficulty which now lies in the path of preparing flax for spinning and weaving.]

CRANBERRY WINNERS.—Phanuel Flanders, of Lowell, Mass.: I claim the cleaner and the

arms or their equivalents in substance, and the separator when the same is made and operated as set forth.—*Scientific American*.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MAY EXHIBITION.

THIS Society is making spirited preparations for their Spring Exhibition, to be held at the American Museum, from the 1st of May to the 6th inclusive.

The premium lists, amounting to more than \$300, are out, and embrace with great liberality, almost every article desirable for exhibition. They will extensively attract the attention of both professional and amateur florists, who, we trust, will be induced to bring forward their choicest plants.

We judge from present appearances that the influences combined in this exhibition, and especially the activity displayed by the members of the Society, will make it a highly creditable one, even for the metropolitan city.

STRAWBERRIES—MR. HOVEY vs. McAVOY'S SUPERIOR.

In the April number of *Hovey's Magazine*, in a notice of the new prize Seedling Strawberry from Ohio—McAvoy's Superior—it is said, "Mr. PARDEE, of New-York, after reading our description, stated that we could not have the true kind, as numerous spurious sorts had been sent out for it, and ours was probably one of the errors." And again a little farther on in the article, he says, in speaking directly of McAvoy's Superior, "but recollecting that, according to Mr. PARDEE, *nineteen-twentieths* of all sent out were errors, &c." In answer, I beg leave to state in regard to the last assertion, he is mistaken. I have never said or written *any such thing* in regard to *this* strawberry. I made a similar statement in regard to another strawberry, and I gave Mr. HOVEY a part of my authority in an extract from a letter I received from Mr. McAvoy himself, fully justifying the position I took. Mr. HOVEY, in reply, wrote me a courteous answer, but never did me the justice to publish a notice of it, or in any way correct his previous article.

Neither did I make the positive assertion as Mr. HOVEY states, "that he could not have the true kind." Mr. HOVEY should be more accurate. I was endeavoring to help Mr. HOVEY out of what appeared to be a very unpleasant dilemma he had fallen into, and put the most charitable construction on his course I could,

by saying, "It seems to me we are driven to the conclusion that Mr. HOVEY has obtained only the spurious kinds, &c." Instead of a positive assertion, I simply stated it so appeared to me, rather than to have it inferred that Mr. HOVEY wrote under the influence of prejudice or error.

In order that all I did say may be fairly understood, I will here insert the article entire, from the *Country Gentleman*, to whose editors I addressed it, saying:

You have obliged your readers by giving in one article, the comments of our strawberry friends in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Boston, on the New Ohio Strawberries. That all reasonable allowance is to be made for difference and change in soil and climate cannot be denied; but this, I opine, can in no wise account for the radical difference between the men learned in strawberry lore, in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, and Mr. HOVEY of Boston.

It seems to me, we are driven to the conclusion that Mr. HOVEY has obtained only spurious kinds, inasmuch as it is well known some of the most respectable nurserymen of Cincinnati have sent out only the spurious kinds, much to the chagrin of their friends at the East. One house at the East, obtained only one genuine plant in a dozen; another, five; but a much greater number received none but spurious ones. Even a worthless pistillate has been freely sent out by respectable nurserymen at Cincinnati, (unwittingly, I hope, but not excusably,) for the celebrated staminate Longworth's Prolific, to the great disappointment of many.

Under these circumstances, it seems to me only fair to conclude, that Mr. HOVEY, in common with others, has been imposed upon, otherwise he could not describe McAvoy's Superior, even in Boston, as "only of fair size, dark dingy color, like the Hautbois, &c." I have seen McAvoy's Superior 200 to 350 miles east of my residence, and in a dozen places in Western New-York, and in every place the genuine has induced the expectation that it will prove an acquisition, while in several places I saw strawberries on plants direct from Cincinnati, for that variety, of worthless kinds, and one, particularly, had the Hautbois appearance described by Mr. HOVEY. I will engage that the McAvoy's Superior, which I have in my garden, and which well agrees with the Cincinnati and Philadelphia descriptions, cannot in any fair manner be made in Boston to bear fruit in any wise corresponding with Mr. HOVEY's account.

The same may be truly said of Longworth's Prolific, only grosser errors have been committed with this variety. I am assured from the highest authority in Cincinnati and elsewhere, that the greater proportion—I should think at least nineteen-twentieths—sent out for this kind are spurious, and I myself was victimized with this variety, but speedily corrected my error, and on examining the genuine wherever bearing this year, it seems to afford full assurance of its high character.

These discrepancies and disappointments call loudly upon nurserymen not only, but us who are amateurs, to investigate thoroughly, and be sure we have only the genuine kinds, and then give them a wide berth, and keep every kind distinct by itself, and on no account when we are busy in the fall, allow them to intermix.

I think I have received conclusive proof this season, that staminate plants, 30 or 50 feet, or even a greater distance from the pistillates, are just as useful to fructify them, as when in the same bed. Staminate in a row around the border of an ordinary garden, is all that is necessary.

R. G. P.

Geneva, July 28, 1853.

I have a letter from Mr. McAvoy, and my friends in other places have letters from other nurserymen in Cincinnati, which I have read, that fully justify the "nineteen-twentieths" which Mr. HOVEY quotes so repeatedly in his several articles.

In regard to the color of McAvoy's Superior, I saw it on the tables of a number of horticultural exhibitions last June, in company with 50 to 60 of the most improved varieties, and its bright color compared favorably with the other varieties on exhibition. Perhaps, however, Mr. HOVEY wishes its color brought critically to his standard Hovey's Seedling, which we all know is a remarkably bright berry.

R. G. PARDEE.

New-York, April 12, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

WINTER GARDENING—No. 1.

[THE following article was written several weeks since, but was quite accidentally overlooked till now.—Ed.]

Ever since I had a garden, I have noticed in the early spring, that some plants looked fresh and green—and these were cabbages, onions, parsneps, spinach, &c. Now, I said, if these vegetables will stand the winter as accidents without cultivation, why not plant them in the autumn with good manure?

As the spring advanced, I saw some leaves of potatoes peeping above the ground, and then there were scattering peas, tomatoes, and here and there some other vegetables, as for example, the asparagus from the seed. The experiment would not cost much, and so I determined to make one, thinking it might do some good. If it failed, it would be my loss, and of course I would not communicate the failure; although I think that a failure is sometimes more important than success. I knew a physician who published all his unfortunate cases, and he lost his practice; the quacks publish all their cures—hence their success. There is the same difficulty in gardening and farming as there is in the treatment of the human body in health and disease, and I may say in all parts of creation. Every part of creation is in a state of disintegration; and it is the design of the scientist to arrest this process as far as he can. It is a very remarkable fact that every thing has a life. You will hear an engineer speak of the life of a cannon, and every conductor on a railroad knows that the axle also has a life—it has its average term of years.

Now this law extends to animal, vegetable, and mineral life. Take, for example, a potato; it flowers and produces seed; perhaps not one of the seeds will produce a potato like its parent one. These potatoes may preserve themselves under cold and heat, may be waxy or mealy, may be sweet or bitter. How are we to account for this? We know the fact, but we do not know the mode. We must be content with results. If you take a potato and plant it in winter, it will not rot so fast as one planted in the spring; or if you manure it with fish, it will not rot as soon as either. We cannot reason upon these subjects. We must watch and look for changes, and these are what are called improvements. Now an improvement is a mere necessity. If you could plow as well with a wooden plow, as they did in years past, who would use an iron one? A man would be thought a fool who would recommend planting in winter what he could do in spring; and yet when he is told that cabbages planted in November, will produce heads for one year, he thinks it an absurdity. But this is the law of progress, and we must follow in its track. The necessities of mankind produce inventions, and when we reflect that machinery takes the place of human hands, it is only another work of necessity. The stimulus of necessity is the great impelling power to improvement. Take for example: if you can raise a new potato by the first of April by ordinary means, you would anticipate a southern crop, and consequently save very much; that is, you would gain all the difference between potatoes raised in April and July. Many farmers do not plant their potatoes

until the 1st of April, and they are not often ripe before the 1st of September, and sometimes much later. Here you will perceive that there is a great loss of labor and time; you in fact lose six months of the year. If, then, a farmer knew that he could raise his potatoes fit for market in April, he would not be such a blockhead as to defer for six months what he could do in three. It comes to this at last, that to save time is to save your money—but there is a spirit of waste in our country that is most reprehensible. The Chinese are the exemplars, and if we could understand their system of farming and gardening, our crops would be increased three-fold. Now it is well known that for half of the year we sit with our arms folded, and as soon as the leaves fall from the trees, we think that our work is finished, when in fact it has just begun. Here, then, is our great error, for we work but one-half of the year.

To improve time, to determine labor, make the ground yield much more than it does by the present system of agriculture and horticulture, is the object of these papers. I am perfectly aware that all innovations are received with distrust, and so it is with all systems. If any one had said fifty years ago, that a man could be conveyed thirty miles in an hour, he would have been considered a fool; and if he were told that a letter could be made understood one hundred miles in a minute, he would have been considered a madman. It has all come to pass, and we no longer wonder. Now why should not the culture of the earth correspond with the improvements which are proceeding with progress? The reason of all this is very palpable, the farmers are uneducated, and not one in a hundred knows the first principles of the constituents of soils; hence they know nothing of agriculture. The lands are worn out, and they starve by their own ignorance. All I ask is to submit facts, and if I can prove that I can raise twenty bushels of wheat where ten were grown before, I shall be satisfied. This is the object of these attempts to improve our present system.

J. R. R.

For the American Agriculturist.

SWINE AMONG FRUIT TREES.

I HAVE often heard it remarked by old men, that "it is sure death to a fruit tree, if swine are yarded around, and allowed to root much about it, and to sleep near the body of it."

That this is not *always* the effect of swine yarded beneath fruit trees, will appear from what I have to state respecting an unproductive pear tree, and a cherry tree, in my yard. The pear tree was upwards of twenty years' old, and to my knowledge had never produced any ripe fruit. It was usually well loaded with young fruit, and much of it would swell to the size of a large hen's egg, and then would become knotty, full of cracks, wilted, and would all be cast long before it was time for any of it to ripen. Neither pruning nor manuring appeared to have any ameliorating effect. I examined scores of the fallen fruit, in order to ascertain whether or not the curculio, or some other marauder, were not the cause of such an untimely casting of the fruit; but, not a vestige of an insect could be discovered. With no expectation of ever gathering any ripe fruit from that tree, I determined to test, what I looked upon as one of the whims of our illustrious progenitors; and, accordingly, two shotes were yarded beneath the tree, in an enclosure about one rod square. They were kept here about two months. Their bed was close to the body of the tree, under a few loose boards. In this yard, holes were made with a crow-bar, and corn put in them. The whole ground was rooted over and over, to the depth of 8 to 12 inches; and many of the roots were torn up. (This was in August and September.) I was often called *wild* and *crazy*, for experimenting thus with such a valuable tree. But now for the result.

The next season, instead of seeing a *dead* tree—the result of recklessness—as was prog-

nosticated, and for five or six successive seasons, it has produced a fair crop of fine fruit; and it was never fairer nor more abundant than last fall. (And here, allow me to say, that some of the fruit was exhibited at our county fair, and pronounced to be the *most excellent* of any autumn variety, considering its size. Many of them weighed fifteen ounces each.)

The cherry tree was a few rods from the pear tree, and was literally loaded with fruit every season. But it never ripened. Some of it would rot. Some would wilt and dry up. Some would be covered with black knots, and some would become almost ripe, and then drop to the ground; no traces of insects could be found. The *hog remedy* was applied *thoroughly*, and every season since it has borne a large supply of as good cherries as ever birds picked.

From these facts, it would appear that if yarding swine about fruit trees is *generally* injurious, here is an exception. If swine were permitted to sleep close to the body of a tree, and to root about incessantly for a whole season, I am not prepared to say that the effect might not prove fatal. But, there can be but little doubt, when fruit trees have stood in grass ground for a number of successive years, and for some unknown reason, fail to produce fruit, that if swine were confined about them for a month or so, the effect would be such on the trees as to render them productive. *Perhaps*, digging about them with a spade, and manuring, would be attended with the same result. I have my eye on several trees in this neighborhood, which bore no fruit for many years; but when the plow was applied to the soil beneath them, they brought forth good crops. The facts also furnish an unanswerable argument in favor of cultivating the soil about fruit trees if nothing more.

S. EDWARDS TODD.

Lake Ridge, Thomp's Co., N. Y.

For the American Agriculturist.

DISEASES OF FRUIT TREES.

You will excuse me, Messrs. Editors, if I begin what I have to say on the above subject, by telling you that I know of no paper in the country, that has done, and is doing, more to interest and instruct the novice in horticulture, than the *American Agriculturist*. Though I consider myself moderately well "posted up" on matters pertaining to fruit trees, their diseases, &c., yet I frequently may be found turning over its pages for a full confirmation of my experience.

Like the human family, fruit trees are subject to diseases. The best preventive of this, I consider to be free and open culture, with constant and careful nursing and attention. The want of this is what generally leaves so wide a margin for the introduction and encouragement of disease. No orchard kept in grass will flourish.

The very pleasure we derive from nursing a favorite plant, induces and awakens an *increasing interest* for its thrift and success. For myself, I must say I take almost as much pleasure in the thrifty growth of a valued fruit tree, as I do in gathering its delicious fruit.

The apple, peach, cherry, plum, and quince tree with us in New-Jersey, are often injured by a worm called the borer. My present purpose is not to present an elaborate description of the worm itself, but to refer to the effects of its attack, and the method of treating it. When a small puncture is discovered on the body of the tree at, and sometimes just beneath the surface of the ground, with sawdust like chips dropping from it, then your subject is before you. Now clear away the dirt entirely around the bole of the tree, that you may have free play, and then with a piece of middling stiff wire and a pocket knife, probe the wound until you find and destroy every worm. If the worm has taken a turn inside, and got beyond your reach, plug him in there, and seal him up airtight, with grafting wax, made much stiffer than common, by adding more beeswax and rosin. Next apply 6 to 8 quarts of a wash

made with slaked lime, ashes, fine charcoal, or almost any such substance that is offensive to the worm, and not positively injurious to the tree. If you have much injured, or perhaps nearly girdled your tree in searching for the worm, don't blame the remedy as worse than the disease, for the worm must come out. (Remember you should have done the work sooner.) Make a plaster of equal parts of clay and cow's dung, and bind it about the tree for 4 inches below, and 6 inches above the surface of the ground, and do not remove it—except to renew—until your tree is healed.

No good culturist will suffer his fruit trees to go a single season without digging around, and carefully searching for any marks of the worm. The digging would be decidedly beneficial to the tree, if no worm be found at all.

The Yellows in the peach tree is a formidable complaint, and always will be, so long as it continues to be propagated by ignorant nurserymen and transient growers. Some people are fond of dabbling in every thing. Of this class are many of those *outsiders* who, by planting every kind of peach pit they can pick up about the streets, think to raise a healthy nursery. If there is any one variety of fruit tree that is a fit subject for legislation, and that should be placed only in the hands of respectable, intelligent nurserymen, it is the peach tree. I know of no remedy for the Yellows but a complete annihilation of the whole tree, root and branch, by burning. Don't leave it a month or a day for the sake of its fruit, as such is generally premature and *insipid*.

For black knots on plum trees, and of late years on the old-fashioned red cherry tree, the only cure I know to be relied upon, is cutting off and burning up.

Curculio, and other insect ravages on plum, apple, &c., and quince blight, I must leave for another article.

W. DAY.

Morristown, N. J.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE BORER—HOW TO DESTROY.

WESTVILLE, April 12, 1854.

SIR:—Will you please inform me through your paper the best method, or any method, of extirpating the borer, or peach worm, so destructive among many peach orchards by girdling the trees. My plan has generally been to examine the trees about twice a year, and with a hooked knife dig them out completely, but I find this rather a tedious mode, and don't *reduce* their depredations as I would like to. Can there not be some wash or something applied around the collar of the tree to prevent the insect stinging the tree. I have heard that whale oil soap would remedy it, but have not tried it. What is your opinion of it? Please answer immediately and you will oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

The only effectual way to get the worm or grub out of your peach trees, is to use a knife as you have done, or long sharp awl; and then put about four quarts of slacked lime, mixed with an equal quantity of charcoal dust, coal or wood ashes, around the trunk of each tree. If you cannot get the ashes or charcoal, then use the slacked lime alone. It is rare, after this, that the grub will attack a tree—indeed, they have never done it to any of ours, and we have had eleven years' experience of the remedy. We doubt whether whale oil soap will keep away the peach grub; but it is effectual to mix with water and syringe their leaves and branches for the aphids and some other insects.

NOT SATISFIED.—Lorenzo Dow once said of grasping avaricious farmer, that if he had the whole world inclosed in a single field, he would not be satisfied without a patch on the outside for potatoes.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, April 19, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

OUR PAPER.—We again present our readers with nearly thirty articles relating directly to the cultivation of the soil, nearly all of which were written expressly for this paper,—many of them by the editors. Please look them over and see how many hints are thrown out which are practically worth the price of a volume. If any such are found, please show the paper to a neighbor and ask him to partake of the advantages afforded by becoming a subscriber. Our large subscription books are rapidly filling up, but we have room for a few more names.

N. B.—NEW-YORK, Monday, 11 o'clock A. M., April 17th, 1854.—We take back all we have said during the last three weeks about putting in spring crops. We thought spring had arrived, but find we were greatly mistaken, for at this hour the ground is covered about a foot deep with snow which is still falling. Our readers will please look up the *Agriculturist* of three weeks ago, and get ready to start again with the new spring, to commence after this second edition of winter is over.

ONE WAY TO RAISE BEETS.

A GARDEN well laid out, with all the vegetables growing in rows, or in imitation of some geometrical figure, presents a fine appearance to the eye, and this practice is to be commended. We have, however, found it advantageous to have a plot of beets in some less conspicuous part of the garden, which was planted more with regard to economy than beauty.

For this purpose we take about a square rod of ground, and as soon as it will do to work it, sow it thickly with some early variety of beets, putting on the seed broadcast, and digging it in with a hoe. If the plants come up very thick, we pull out a part at the first weeding. As soon as they begin to interfere with each other, we pull up a quantity, and boil roots and tops together, and thus have a good dish of greens. The

thinning process goes on almost daily till late in the summer, and this single rod of ground furnishes us an abundance of greens, and there is still left growing a good crop of beets, which have been benefited rather than retarded, by the stirring of the ground while thinning them out. We are aware that the above plan contains nothing new to many, but within the last year we have visited scores of gardens where the only practice was to sow beets in rows, with the seeds at a distance of three or four inches from each other.

PLENTY OF GOOD RADISHES FOR A SHILLING.

We have had an abundance of radishes at all seasons, without devoting a foot of ground to their special cultivation. Our plan has been simply this. As soon as our garden has been plowed and spaded, we have sown over it a small quantity of radish seed, broadcast. The subsequent working and planting of the soil buries these seeds, and as they come up, we destroy them as we would weeds where there is not room for them to grow. But there is always some space between rows or hills of other vegetables, where several plants may be allowed to remain till large enough to pull up for the table. Wherever there is any spare room, we scatter a few seeds when hoeing over the ground to kill weeds. This practice we follow up all through the summer, and a single shilling's worth of seed, thus sown in small quantities, every time we have gone into the garden to work, has furnished us an abundance of young and tender radishes at all times. When early peas come to maturity, we have young beets or radishes growing up on the ground occupied by them, from seeds which were sown during the last hoeing they received.

It is well known that on some soils radishes do not grow well, but by our plan of scattering them in every part of the garden, we have always hit upon some spots just suited to produce the nicest roots. Where they happen to be in the way of other vegetables, or where they produce tough, strong bulbs, we cut them down with the hoe and cover them with earth, and they aid to enrich the ground. Thus used, a comparatively small amount of seed, will yield a more satisfactory and economical supply, than if a special plot were devoted to their cultivation.

DON'T EAT HORSE-RADISH TOO FREELY.

It is almost hazardous to say any thing against a condiment so universally used and relished as this, but a word of caution is needed. Horse-radish is highly stimulate and exciting to the stomach, and this effect is almost always followed by lassitude and weakness. We have met with several cases, where persons have ignorantly used this root so freely as to be scarcely able to labor at all.

Where it is needed as a medicine, a small quantity of horse-radish is doubtless beneficial. But we are quite sure, from considerable observation of its effects upon ourselves and others, that any person using a full spoonful or more, at a meal, will suffer in consequence, although the cause of this suffering may not be perceived, since it produces a stimulating effect for the first hour or two after eating it.

HOW TO PLANT CUCUMBERS, MELONS, AND SQUASHES,

TO AVOID DESTRUCTION BY BUGS.

As the cost of seed is trifling, we have for the past few years always succeeded in getting good vines by the following process: Instead of planting a few seeds in hills at the distance they would ultimately be required to grow, we have put in a large quantity over the whole ground; so that at first we have had a hundred plants where only one was needed. Sometimes we have had a plant come up on every two inches over the whole bed.

As fast as the expanding leaves of the vines interfere with each other, we cut off the weaker ones with a pair of shears, so as not to disturb the roots of those remaining. The "bugs" have always materially assisted in the thinning process, but we have never failed to find twice or thrice the needed number of plants entirely untouched. When beyond the reach of danger from insects, all the weaker plants are removed; and a solitary vine left here and there has been enough to cover the ground.

The same ground will yield much better, by having the vines at equal distances from each other, than if two or three are left together in the same hill, since the roots have more room to grow, and they find a greater amount of nourishment when thus isolated. The fruit will also be more solid and of better quality.

It should also be remembered that air and light are essential to the growth and maturity of the fruit; and it is better to occasionally cut out a thrifty plant, than that the ground be too densely covered. Just vines enough to thinly cover the ground, will produce better than double this number.

EAT LETTUCE SPARINGLY.

Few persons are aware, that a large amount of opium (Lactarium) is found in the larger leaves and stalks of lettuce, and that this substance has the properties of the common opium of the poppy. Almost every one, after partaking freely of lettuce, will feel dull and drowsy, though the cause of this drowsiness may not be perceived. A small quantity may produce no immediately injurious effects, but we have little doubt that derangement of the digestive organs, and of the system generally, might often be traced to a too free indulgence in this pleasant salad. We should add, however, that the opium of lettuce, is chiefly found in the milky fluid which exists in the stems and in the older plant. The first very young and tender leaves, with but little of the stems adhering, contain so small an amount of the narcotic, as to be little objectionable.]

PROLIFIC SOUTH-DOWN EWE.—We have seen a ewe of this breed, belonging to Mr. D. B. HAIGHT, of Dutchess County, that is eleven years old this spring, and has just dropped three fine lambs. These make up twenty-two in all, which she has produced within the past nine years. We think this extraordinary for a ewe of any breed.

CHINESE SEEDS.—We lately received from Commodore PERRY, commanding the United States' Squadron for Japan, a quantity of garden and field seeds, in fantastical little jars, her-

metically sealed, and with labels in both Chinese and English. These we have distributed among numerous friends, with a request to have their reports on the success of their cultivation, and hope to hear favorable accounts from them during the summer and fall.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW FOR 1854.

THE Executive Committee of the New-York State Agricultural Society, adopted a resolution at their last regular meeting, at Albany, April 6th, to hold their next great show at Hamilton Square, in the city of New-York, on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of October.

We congratulate the members and friends of the Society, on their having the Show where *all* that desire to witness its various objects of interest, can come with the certainty of finding comfortable accommodations. This has hitherto been a great objection to many who desired to be present, but who have been deterred from the great difficulty, or frequently the utter impossibility, of procuring either comfortable lodgings or table. With the immense number of our hotels and large boarding-houses this objection cannot exist; and we shall look confidently for a throng of visitors to the forthcoming show, hitherto unexampled on the Western Continent.

The facility for getting animals, products, implements, &c., by the converging water-courses and railroads that center in this city, together with the enlarged national feature which we understand is to be adopted for this year, (offering large inducements for the neighboring States to send in their contributions,) will tend materially to increase the interest and swell the number of visitors to the exhibition. We shall be disappointed if the receipts are not double what have ever before been realized by the Society.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW-LONDON COUNTY, CT.

A CONVENTION was held at Norwich, Ct., April 12th, to reorganize the old New-London County Agricultural Society, which has been defunct some ten years. The old Society had a brief existence, and its demise was so sudden and unexpected, that the cause of its death has never been ascertained. The attendance was respectable, and from a majority of the towns in the county. Much more interest was manifested than was anticipated. Nearly all classes were represented. An M. D. was chosen chairman, and another M. D. secretary, which showed that the Society was to be well *doctored*, and in case of its early death, there should be at least medical advice enough on hand to determine the cause. A clergyman was chosen president of the new society, which perhaps looks still more ominous as to the solicitude felt for the new enterprise. Some of the first men in the county for intelligence and wealth, were put upon the executive committee, and the prospect now looks favorable for an exhibition in the fall worthy of this county.

We were gratified to learn that the experiments made with guano and super-phosphate of lime, had so generally proved successful. A dealer informed us, that almost every one who purchased last year, is purchasing this. One dealer, in Norwich, has already sold one hun-

dred tons of guano, and seventy-five of super-phosphate. Probably not less than 500 tons of these concentrated manures will be used in Eastern Connecticut this season, and if found profitable, this amount will be doubled another year. At this rate it will not be long before New-England will rival Virginia and Maryland in the use of these manures.

A PROPOSITION—SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

THERE is so much opportunity for deception or collusion on the part of manufacturers of various artificial fertilizers, that we have uniformly declined to publish reports of experiments made to test their value, and we have refused to receive samples of any kind of special manures for our own experiments, if we were asked to publish the results. We have no confidence in the specimens put up for such experiments or for analysis; neither do we value the results obtained by the first samples sent into the market for sale, for it is to the interest of manufacturers to furnish a good article at first, even if at a loss. These doubts we have expressed plainly to different manufacturers—to Mr. DE BURG, among the number.

MR. DE BURG, however, has called upon us, and made a proposition which we think obviates the above objections, and we cheerfully lay it before our readers; and we will with the same cheerfulness give the free use of our columns to any other manufacturer, who will make a like fair and open proposition. Mr. DE BURG's proposition is as follows: He will furnish, at his own expense, three to five hundred pounds (or more if desirable) of his super-phosphate of lime, to any agricultural society, or club, or association of men, who will give it a fair trial, and report the results, favorable or reverse; and mark, *the samples for experiments are not to be taken from the factory, nor from any particular lots, but from any that has been or may be sent into the market. To prevent any chance for deception, those proposing to make such experiments may first select their samples from any they can find in the country, and then apply to Mr. DE BURG, and he will give an order for its delivery to them free.*

We understand Mr. DE BURG has sent out many hundreds of tons to agents in different parts of the country the present season,—of course not all designed for any such special trial as the above,—and we trust that a number of agricultural clubs will each appoint a committee to conduct a course of experiments to test the value of super-phosphate of lime.

We have not the least interest in the success or failure of Mr. DE BURG's manufacture; but as he proposes to subject super-phosphate of lime to a rigorous test at his own expense, we certainly hope the experiments will be carefully and extensively made. If the result happens to benefit himself and others in the like occupation, by this new fertilizer proving to be valuable to farmers generally, we shall be glad of it.

For the American Agriculturist.

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE. INFORMATION WANTED.

WE are planting and raising Osage Orange hedges, and we need information on the subject. Several here are raising more or less, and various rumors are afloat as to what is the proper management. Our method is as follows:

We soak the seed two weeks in warm water before sowing, keep the plants clean from weeds during the summer, and letting them stand till spring, when they are transplanted about 6 inches apart, and cut off the next year 8 inches from the ground. I wish some of your readers would tell us if, when the hedge is thin, it will answer to lay the shoots down instead of cutting them off and filling up with plants. If any of your readers can give us a better plan, we shall be most happy to receive the information. We are about to move where timber is scarce, and shall plant hedges, as we wish to make fence as quickly as possible. H. & J. N.

Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill.

We shall be glad to hear from any of our subscribers in answer to the above. We will reprint here some remarks of our own, published on this subject last year, which were as follows:

In 1847 we resolved to try it, and purchased a pint of seed. A close examination convinced us that if it sprouted the season it was planted, it must be soaked. We put it in a steep of water and soot, and put the bowl under the stove, where the water would keep a little warm. There it stood eight days, when we prepared the ground much the same as we should have done for peas, and sowed the seed in drills eighteen inches apart. We had a large crop of weeds before there were any signs of the expected Orange sprouts. But they did come up at last, (six weeks after they were planted,) and after being weeded and hoed, made a thrifty growth—the first season attaining a height of thirty inches. The following spring we dug them up and transplanted them along the inside of the road fence. A large portion of the ground had been made by filling up a ravine that was about four feet deep. We dug a trench, and cutting the plants down to about four inches, set them in it, only six inches apart—at least six inches nearer than they should have been. That season they made a fine growth, and as we were anxious to obtain a high stand, they were not trimmed during the summer, but left until spring, when they were cut back to an even height. This treatment has been continued ever since, and now we have a hedge that no animal would attempt to go through, and there are few men who would succeed. We have never protected it during the winter, and consider it unnecessary to do so.

The Orange is late in putting out foliage, but it retains its leaves longer than any other tree, not excepting the willow. It grows rapidly, and if summer trimmed and properly attended, makes a screen that human eyes cannot penetrate. Some stalks that were allowed free growth last summer made over nine feet of new wood. Transplanted to the lawn as an ornamental shrub or tree, it has few superiors. It can be easily kept in shape; and in any location north of the highlands it will bear fruit—but it will not perfect its seed. When covered with its balls of green fruit, it is a beautiful and interesting object.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—“My good friend,” said Lord Kaimes to a farmer, “such are the wonderful discoveries of science, that I should not be surprised if, at some future time, one might be able to carry the compost of an acre of land to the field in our coat pocket.” “Very possible,” replied the farmer, “but in that case, I suspect you would be able to bring back the crop in your waistcoat pocket.”

Boys' Corner.

"THE OLD WOMAN."

It was thus, a few days since, we heard a stripling of sixteen designate the mother who bore him. By coarse husbands we have heard wives so called occasionally, though in the latter case the phrase is more often used endearingly. At all times, as commonly spoken, it jars upon the ear and shocks the sense. An "old woman" should be an object of reverence above and beyond almost all other phases of humanity. Her very age should be her surest passport to courteous consideration. The aged mother of a grown up family needs no other certificate of worth. She is a monument of excellence, approved and warranted. She has fought faithfully "the good fight" and come off conqueror. Upon her venerable face she bears the marks of the conflict in all its furrowed lines. The most grievous of the ills of life have been hers; trials untold and unknown only to her God and herself, she has borne incessantly; and now in her old age—her duty done! patiently awaiting her appointed time—she stands more truly beautiful than even in youth! more honorably deserving than he who has slain his thousands, or stood triumphant upon the proudest field of victory!

Young man! speak kindly to your mother, and even courteously, tenderly of her! But a little time, and ye shall see her no more forever! Her eye is dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls graveward! Others may love you when she has passed away—kind-hearted sisters, perhaps, or she whom of all the world you choose for a partner—she may love you warmly, passionately! children may love you fondly! but never again, never! while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that of your old, trembling, weakened mother has been.

In agony she bore you! through pining, helpless infancy, her throbbing breast was your safe protection and support; in wayward, tetchy boyhood, she bore patiently with your thoughtless rudeness, and nursed you safe through a legion of ills and maladies. Her hand it was that bathed your burning brow, or moistened your parched lip; her eye that lighted up the darkness of wasting nightly vigils, watching always in your fitful sleep, sleepless by your side, as none but her could watch. Oh! speak not her name lightly! for you cannot live so many years as would suffice to thank her fully! Through reckless and impatient youth she is your counsellor and solace! Up to a bright manhood she guides your improvident step, nor even then forsakes or forgets? Speak gently, then, and reverently of your mother; and when you too shall be old, it shall, in some degree, lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins—to know that never wantonly have you outraged the respect due to "old women."

—Harrisburg Telegraph.

A WORD TO LITTLE BOYS.

Who is respected? It is the boy who conducts himself well, who is honest, diligent, and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father, and to obey him in whatever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who is kind to other little boys, who respects age, and who never gets into difficulties and quarrels with his companions. It is the boy who leaves no effort untried to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day; who is busy and active in endeavoring to do good acts towards others. Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who has respect for age, who always has a friendly disposition, and who applies himself diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards others, and if he is not respected and beloved by every body, then there is no such thing as truth in the world. Remember this,

little boys, and you will be respected by others, and will grow up and become useful men.

"How's YOUR MA?"—This slang expression, which at former times was in vogue, had gone from use and recollection, until brought to mind by a circumstance which transpired a day or two since in the street. A little boy was pushing his way to school with satchel in hand, intent upon his own pursuit, when one who should have been a man in mind as well as in stature, hailed him with, "Boy, how's your ma?"

The lad stopped, eyed his interrogator from head to foot, and then replied: "My ma don't know you, sir. Her acquaintances are gentlemen."

Exit the man of small brains with a flea in his ear.—*Buffalo Express.*

That was a noble boy.—Ed.

Miscellaneous.

LIFE IN GREAT CITIES.

HOW PEOPLE LIVE IN NEW-YORK.

The following article conveys a very truthful picture of life in this city. Those who have not spent months or years in its very midst, have any idea of what daily transpires among the heterogeneous masses that make up our population of three quarters of a million.

City life presents the two extremes of luxury and want, and in this respect New-York is fast becoming an European city. There are no such extremes of life elsewhere in town or country, and the picture of contrasts is anything but pleasant to Christian eyes or agreeable to republican feeling. Some years ago when in the city of Naples, we thought it one of the most disgusting sights we ever beheld, to behold full-grown men, and women too, strong in limbs and in ability to labor, engaged in the miserable occupation of gathering up from the streets and market-places the remnants of old rags and cigars, manure and bones, or whatever human hands could be laid upon. All this had a real value there, where the charming climate, and almost perpetual summer, makes nature as bountiful in yielding the fruits of the earth as it is beautiful in its rich skies, its gorgeous sunsets, and its green fields. The Beggars are a class there, and the Lazzaroni are a class there also, and there is between a class which perhaps we ought to characterize as composed of industrious persons who would be glad to labor, we were told, if they could find work to do.

But we need not go to Naples to find Lazzaroni, Beggars, the extremes between busy men and those who live by their wits, or even those who thrive by gathering up the crumbs, or something worse, which are thrown into the streets. New-York, in this respect, is becoming a picture of the old cities of Europe. Foreigners bring their European trades with them, and they live and thrive upon them, too, disagreeable as they are. We have seen able-bodied persons here, gathering up the bits of cigars thrown into the gutters by the makers, to be made, we suppose, into chewing tobacco, by those who revel in the use of tobacco. Think of that, ye who are wedded to the weed! The Rag Pickers have become almost a profession, and so have the gatherers up, with their iron hooks and long-pronged forks, of the pieces of paper swept into the street. If one-half of the people wonder how the other half live, they have only to behold, in a city like this, nearly one-half living upon what the other half wastes. Every old bone, every rag, every scrap of paper, the very dirt of the street is converted into silver and gold. The half-burnt coal that comes from the grate, the ashes from the fire-place, all are money. The barber sells the very hair

which he cuts from your whiskers and head, the paper-maker buys the old rags and ropes which are cast aside as worthless, and boys and men go about gathering up the old nails, hoops, rods, and scraps of iron and lead which are found and stolen in new and old houses or on the highway. These are incidents of city life, and we only record what the early riser can see any morning of the week. Thousands are thus growing rich daily upon the waste of other thousands, and the rag-gatherer and old cigar-picker of to-day, will be the millionaire of "Upper Tendom," and of the Fifth Avenue to-morrow.

With all this spirit of saving and economy in collecting, there is, nevertheless, a vast amount of professional beggary in the city, confined mainly to the foreign-born citizens. The Italians beg with an earnestness and expression which sometimes borders on phrenzy. They will cling to your knees, kiss your hands, and call down the most eloquent blessings upon your head if you give them aught. The Irish pass from blessing to cursing, with startling facility, which makes one's blood creep in their veins. Who that has ever heard Irish anathemas in old Ireland will ever forget them. "For the love of God, give us a penny to buy bread for the darling child!" Perhaps you frown and refuse, and if you do, you may find your hair standing on end as you hear curses rolling out like a flood. In Dublin, upon the Green, as daylight recedes into the shades of evening, you may see many of these beggars, most of them women, usually with children in their arms as helpmates in the work of petition. They beg eloquently, and they curse frightfully, sometimes invoking "the wrath of heaven," "the anger of the Lord," "decrepid old age," "hunger and nakedness for yourself, wife and little ones."

We have something of this at times in New-York, and from those who can get work and the means of an honest livelihood almost whenever they ask it. But there is hardly a limit to the phases of city life. We have cited but one or two, as we have seen them in our recent walks about town.—*Express.*

EFFECTS OF SIGNING THE PLEDGE.

JOHNSTON'S BAD LUMP.

REV. JOHN ABBOTT, the sailor preacher, relates the following good story of one of his converts to temperance:

Mr. Johnston, at the close of a cold water lecture intimated that he must sign the pledge in his own way, which he did in these words:

"I, William Johnston, pledge myself to drink no more intoxicating liquor for one year."

Some thought he would not stick three days, others allowed him a week, and a few gave him two weeks; but the landlord knew him best, and said he was good stuff, but at the end of the year Bill would be a real soaker. Before the year was quite ended, Mr. Johnston was asked by Mr. Abbott, "Bill, ain't you going to renew the pledge?"

"Well, I don't know, Jack, but what I will; I have done pretty well so far, will you let me sign again my own way?"

"O yes, any way, so that you won't drink rum."

He writes: "I, William Johnston, sign this pledge for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and if living at the end of that time, I intend to take out a lease for life."

A day or two after, Johnston went to see his old landlord, who eyed him as a hawk does a chicken. "Oh, landlord," whined Bill, accompanied with sundry contortions of the body, as if enduring most excruciating torment, "I have such a lump on my side."

"That's because you have stopped drinking; you won't live two years longer at this rate."

"If I commence drinking, will the lump go away?"

"Yes. If you don't you will have another just such a lump on the other side."

"Do you think so, landlord?"

"I know it; you will have them on your arms, back, breast and head; you will be covered all over with them."

"Well, may be I will," said Bill.

"Come, Bill," said the landlord, "let's drink together," at the same time pouring the red stuff from a decanter into his glass—gug, gug, gug.

"No," said Johnston, "I can't for I have signed the pledge again."

"You hain't though! You're a fool."

"Yes, that old sailor coaxed so hard I could'n't get off."

"I wish the devil had the old rascal—Well, how long do you go this time?"

"For nine hundred and ninety-nine years," whispered Bill.

"You won't live a year."

"Well, if I drink, are you sure the lump on my side will go away?"

"Yes."

"Well, I guess I won't drink; here's the lump," continued Bill, holding up something with a hundred dollars in it; "and you say I'll have more such lumps—that's what I want?"

A FOWL SLANDER.

THE *Peedee Times*, (S. C.) thus discourses of the new "invention":—"We are averse to all big things, except big mountains, and we love them because they are the immediate creation of God, and are indices pointing to heaven. We never saw a big hog or ox, but had cost more than he came to, in making him grow up to his size. So with big roosters—and in reply to a Shanghai friend, afflicted with the declining *furor*, we here give it as our opinion that two pair of legs attached to small and thrifty fowls, like the Mexican game and Dorking, will sustain and keep in a better condition, more flesh and feather than a pair of gouty stilts under a modern Chinaman. And, too, careful comparison, deduced from the realities of cause and effect, teaches us that, as scratching is one of the elements of good living to a rooster, the smaller breeds, in this particular, have greatly the advantage over the automaton monsters of the poultry-yard. With bountiful crops and good seasons, they may be made to do; but 1853 was wholesale sorrow to practical Shanghai breeders. Give us a Dorking or Mexican game for the spit—a bantam to crow—a turkey to roast, and guinea fowls for eggs, and we will give up all other fowl fancies to those who choose to indulge in them. 'Cock-a-doodle-doo,' was the good old-fashioned smart crow of the roosters in the days of our boyhood—the insupportable 'Come and f-e-e-d me m-o-r-e,' of the Shanghai, is doleful enough to announce the funeral of a corn crib."

A TOUCHING SCENE.—A beautiful infant had been taught to say, and it could say little else, "God will take care of baby." It was seized with sickness, at a time when both parents were just recovering from a dangerous illness. Every day it grew worse, and at last it was given up to die. Almost agonized, the mother begged to be carried into the room of her darling to give it one last embrace. Both parents succeeded in reaching the apartment just as it was thought the baby had breathed its last. The mother wept aloud, when once more the little creature opened its eyes, looked lovingly up in her face, smiled, moved its lips, and in a faint voice said, "God will take care of baby." Sweet, consoling words! they had hardly ceased when the infant spirit was in heaven.

"SAMMY, my son, how many weeks belong to the year?" "Forty-six, sir." "Why, Sammy, how do you make that out?" "The other six are *Lent*." "Mother, put this boy to bed. He's getting too for'ard."

PRETTY GOOD.—The *Cincinnati Columbian* says that Miss Eliza Pretty was married to Mr. John Good on Friday last.

PURGATORY.—An Italian noble being at church one day, and finding a priest who begged for the souls in purgatory, gave him a piece of gold. "Ah, my Lord, said the good father, you have now delivered a soul." The Count threw upon the plate another piece. "Here is another soul delivered," said the priest. "Are you positive of it?" inquired the Count; "I am certain they are now in heaven." "Then," said the Count, suiting the action of the word, "I'll take back my money, for it signifies nothing to you now, seeing that the souls have already got to heaven, and there can be no danger of their returning to purgatory!"

RULES FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, are thrown together as general way-marks in the journey of life: Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you. Never show levity when the people are engaged at worship. never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it. On no occasion to relate it. Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow. Never to think worse of another on account of his differing from me in political and religious subjects. Not to dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with any enthusiast. Not to affect to be witty, or to jest as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of myself and of those who are near to me. To aim at cheerfulness without levity. Never to court the favor of the rich, by flattering either their vanities or their vices. To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

ENEMIES.—A man who has no enemies is seldom good for any thing. He is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one tries a hand in it. A sterling character—one who speaks for himself, and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air. They keep him alive and active. A celebrated person, who was surrounded by enemies, used to say:—"They are sparks, which, if you do not blow them, go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling, while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk. There will be a reaction if you do but perform your duty; and hundreds who were once alienated from you, will flock to you acknowledge their error.

A NEWSPAPER.—A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of a man, or two men; it is the wisdom of the age—of past ages too. A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information; besides, they never think much, nor find much to think about. And there are the little ones growing up in ignorance without a taste for reading.

Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who, when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who would be without a newspaper.—*Dr. Franklin.*

A SMALL SOUL.—We once heard a Vermonter express his opinion of a person in the following style of classics: "I could take," said he, "the little end of nothing, whittle it down to a point, punch out the pith of a horse-hair, put in forty thousand such souls as his, shake them up, and they'd rattle!"

A DEFINITE WITNESS.—An inquisitive lawyer, famous for examining witnesses, had a nice old gentleman, and witty withal, upon the stand, questioning him upon his ability to loan money and give credit, resorting to all sorts of interrogatories to draw from him a statement of the amount of his property and in what it consisted—in fact how much he was worth. The old gentleman considering the questions rather impudent, for he was quite wealthy, answered that he had a wife, he always called her dear—a boy and girl that he would not sell for any money—a mortgage on two cows down east—a nice litter of pigs and the mother of the same—a barrel of cider that never saw daylight, and "a puppy that knows more than you do, for which I have been offered twenty-five dollars!"—*Boston Post.*

BADLY CORNED.—A traveler, fatigued with the monotony of a long ride through a sparsely settled section of the country, rode up to a small lad who was engaged in trimming and dressing out a sickly-looking field of corn, and relieved the oppression of his spirits, thus:

"My young friend, it seems to me your corn is rather small."

"Yes, daddy planted the small kind."

"Ah, but it appears to look rather yellow, too."

"Yes, sir, daddy planted the yallar kind."

"From appearances, my lad, you won't get more than half a crop."

"Just half, stranger—daddy planted it on halves."

The horseman proceeded on his way, and has not been known to speak to a boy since. He considers them bores.

It is said that Sir Charles Napier told some one, on the night of the reform dinner, that in three weeks from that date he "would either be in St. Petersburg or in heaven."

We believe too much in the doctrines of Quakerism to think that a vessel of war armed to the teeth, and bent on a mission of destruction, is just the packet to take passage in for heaven.—*Providence Journal.*

PLOWING OFTEN.—Often breaking up a surface keeps a soil in health; for when it lies in a hard-bound state, enriching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter.

RATHER MULISH.—Paris, Kentucky, is the greatest live stock market in the West. Eight hundred and thirty mules were recently sold in one day.

FALLACY OF AN OLD AXIOM.—To say "as different as chalk is from cheese." When we consider that cheese is made from milk, and milk is made from chalk, there is not such a great difference after all.

FAST ANCHORED.—One of the Albany editors says, that the only reason why his house was not blown away in the late gale was, that it had a heavy mortgage upon it!

WHILE in America the proportion of persons who go to school of some kind is one in five, in Russia it is one in two hundred and twenty!

CORN BREAD.—A NEW RECIPE.—Every body who has been at the Mansion House, Buffalo, N. Y., has learned the luxury of the corn bread there provided. The clerk is often taxed to write direction for home manufacture, and I thus procured a recipe for domestic use, which I copy for you, so that those who wish may try a piece of bread from the Mansion. It is as follows: One quart of sour milk, two table-spoonfuls of saleratus, four ounces of butter, three table-spoonfuls of flour, three eggs, and corn meal sufficient to make a stiff batter.

PROFANE WIT.—It is now-a-days so much the fashion to be witty at the expense of religion, that a man will hardly pass for a genius if he does not allow his impious satire to run a-tilt at its most sacred truths. The noble simplicity of Holy Writ must needs be abused, and turned into ridicule at the daily assemblies of the so-called wits; for what is there so holy and so serious that will not raise a laugh if a false sense be attached to it.—*Schiller.*

A BOY was asked what meekness was. He thought a moment, and said: "Meekness gives smooth answers to rough questions."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needless changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then

compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Our advices from Europe are to the 4th of this month. Flour and grain have advanced there considerably in price, and the rise has produced a corresponding effect upon our market. The advance in flour the past week has been fifty cents to one dollar a barrel. The actual declaration of war against Russia by the allied powers, with the consequent devastation and suspension of commerce, will tend to raise the price of grain still higher. We can hardly judge as yet of the effect upon our market of the western stores of grain that will arrive upon the opening of canal navigation. The severe snow storm now prevailing will put back spring crops considerably. We think farmers may at least expect remunerative prices during the coming season.

Cotton has again fallen about one-half cent. per lb. during the past week, and sugar has not improved in price.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

[SINCE the following was in type we have received four days later intelligence from England. During this short time a considerable advance had taken place in Bread Stuffs.—*Eds.*]

From the Mark Lane Express, March 27th.

The official account of the imports into the United Kingdom during the month ending 5th inst., has just been published. The entire quantity of Grain and Pulse received has amounted to 487,999 qrs.; whereof 283,461 qrs. consist of Wheat, and 116,455 qrs. of Indian Corn. Of Flour and Meal the total is 400,505 cwt.; 393,306 cwt. being Wheaten Flour.

This return does not embrace the enormous arrival of American Flour at Liverpool during the week ending 13th inst., nor any portion of the large shipments of Wheat made from the Baltic at first open water, and which have only reached our shores during the last ten days. The extent of the supply confirms the opinion which we have always maintained, that however great our wants may be, make the inducement to consign sufficient, and adequate supplies will be forthcoming.

Individuals will, no doubt, be sufferers by the present state of affairs; but, if quotations had not been advanced in this country as to afford encouragement to foreign merchants to collect all they could, (in many cases at considerable expense,) we should at present, in all probability, have had to complain of scarcity rather than abundance. That the important decline which has taken place during the last month or two will tend to check supplies cannot be doubted. This will not be immediately felt; but we have no hesitation in stating that the effect will be as sure as that which was caused by the somewhat too rapid rise three months ago. To the latter circumstance the plentiful character of the supply is clearly traceable; and a period of comparative scarcity is almost certain to be the consequence of the present serious fall.

The dull reports from Mark Lane have naturally had considerable effect on the trade at all the leading provincial markets, and the reduction in the value of Wheat has, since our last, amounted to 2s. to 5s. per qr. The fall has been greater at the ports on the coast than at the markets in the agricultural districts, owing to the smallness of the deliveries from the growers.

The weather has continued highly auspicious for the sowing of Lent Corn, and in many districts the work is being brought to a close. Farmers are, therefore, no longer so closely engaged in the fields as they have been, but no increase has taken place in the home supplies.

The last account of the quantity sold at the towns returning the average price for the Kingdom, is 53,000 qrs. for the week, against 90,000 qrs. in the corresponding week last year. Surely this ought to be regarded as a proof that the deficiency of the last crop was not exaggerated.

Our own opinion on that point has not undergone the slightest change. What we stated last autumn we now repeat, viz., that the produce of Wheat of the United Kingdom in 1853 was at least one-fourth, and probably one-third, short of an average. Nothing has occurred to lead us to doubt the correctness of this view; and we are therefore of opinion that, notwithstanding the extent of the imports thus far, we shall yet require very large supplies from abroad. This being our conviction, we do not think that the present depression will prove of long continuance. We have never shown any disposition to encourage the extravagant ideas in respect to price entertained by many; but at the same time, it would not be safe to conclude, because we have a momentary glut of supply, that all danger of scarcity is past. It is true that good stocks of Wheat and Flour are held at London, Liverpool, and a few other large ports; but the country is otherwise comparatively bare of Wheat. The trade—we mean the millers and bakers—have been working out of stock, in anticipation of the large arrivals which are now at hand. Some of the largest millers, who have imported direct, may not require to buy; but this is the exception; the great majority have been waiting for supplies, and are prepared to purchase so soon as they consider that the right period has arrived. This may be delayed a few days, or a few weeks; but we certainly calculate on an early revival in the demand.

The reported prohibition of exports from the Black Sea and Azoff, which we noticed last week, has been confirmed; and a telegraphic dispatch from Odessa states that the same was being so stringently enforced that vessels which had not completed their cargoes when the time allowed expired (13th inst.) had been compelled to discharge before they were permitted to leave the port. It is certain, therefore, that we cannot expect to receive any further supplies from that quarter beyond what is now on passage, and this is very much less than was the case at this time last year.

The Emperor of Russia having refused to return any reply to the *ultimatum* of the Western Powers, hostilities will, probably, be forthwith commenced in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. War will, of course, interfere with the regular course of trade, and also with supplies even from neutral ports.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets.

April 15, 1854.

In our weekly reports we give the prices which producers actually get, and not the prices at which produce is sold from the market.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Western Reds, 2 bbl., \$2 25 @ \$2 50; Junes, \$2 75 @ \$3; Mercers, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; Carrots, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; Merinos, \$2 25 @ \$2 50; Beets, 2 bbl., \$2 50; Carrots, 2 bbl., \$2 50; Turnips, white, 2 bbl., \$2 50; yellow, \$2 25; Spinach, 2 bbl., \$1 75; white, \$3; yellow, \$2; Parsneps, 2 bbl., \$1 75; Lettuce, 2 doz. bunches, 25c. @ \$1; Radishes, 2 doz., 35c. @ 42c.; Asparagus, 2 doz., \$4 50; Parsley, 2 doz., 62½c.; Leeks, 2 doz., 75c.; Vegetable Oysters, 2 doz., \$1.

FRUITS.—Apples, very few of any kind in market; a good article is worth \$4, and those of a poorer quality from \$3 to \$3 50 per bbl. Maple Sugar is worth from 10c. to 12c. per pound. Butter, Ohio, from 12½c. to 14c. per pound. New York old butter from 16c. to 20c.; new, from 23c. to 28c. per pound. Eggs, 16c. per dozen.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 17, 1854.

THE number of cattle in market to-day is about the same as last week, but these were of a poorer quality. The sales were rather slow, many butchers leaving without making any purchases at all, whether on account of the storm or of the prices we could hardly tell, but probably influenced a little by both. The prices are about the same as last week.

Lowest price, 8c.; Middling, 9½c.; Best, 10½c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,320	2,146
Cows, 7	
Sheep, 409	
Swine, 655	
Veals, 814	

Of these there were forwarded by the Harlem Railroad, beeves, 11; cows, 7; sheep, 409; veals, 814.

By the Hudson River railroad, beeves, 800.

By the Erie railroad, beeves, 800; swine, 655.

New-York State, furnished by cars, 193.

Ohio, by cars, 852.

Pennsylvania, on foot, 161.

Kentucky, by cars, 659; on foot, 100.

Illinois, by cars, 148.

Hudson River Boats, 200.

The prices are quoted the same as last weeks: Cows, \$30 to \$65; Sheep, \$3 50 to \$7; Extra, \$10 to \$14; Swine, corn fed, 5½c.; Mast, 4½c.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 100	
Cows and Calves, 30	25
Sheep, 1,000	
Veals, 100	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 154
Cows, 62
Sheep, 1,194

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 70
Cows, 90

Mr. CHAMBERLIN gives the following prices: Beef, \$8 to \$10 per hundred—sales rather slow; Cows, \$25 to \$50, some very choice, \$75; Sheep, \$4, \$5 to \$7; Veals, 5 to 6½c. and all sold. Mr. MORTIMER reports the prices of sheep at 7c. per pound alive, and from 12 to 14c. in the carcass. There are very few in market, and the demand is large.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs. 5 87½ @ 6
	Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 62½ @
Beeswax.	American Yellow.....	1 lb. — 28 @ 29
Bristles.	American, Gray and White.....	40 @ 45
Coal.	Liverpool Orrel.....	1 chaldron, 11 50 @ 12
	Scotch.....	7 75 @ 50
	Sidney.....	8 50 @
	Pictou.....	8 50 @
	Anthracite.....	2,000 lb. 6 50 @ 7
Cotton.	Atlantic Ports.....	7½ @ 8½
	Florida.....	7½ @ 8½
	Other Gulf Ports.....	7½ @ 8½
	Inferior.....	7½ @ 8½
	Low to good ord.....	9½ @ 10½
	Low to good mid.....	10½ @ 11½
	Mid, fair to fair.....	11 @ 12
	Fully fr. to good fr.....	11½ @ 12½
	Good and fine.....	12 @ 13
Cotton Bagging.	Gunny Cloth.....	1 yard, — 11½ @ 11½
	American Kentucky.....	— @ —
	Dundee.....	— @ —
Coffee.	Java, White.....	1 lb. — 14 @ 14½
	Mocha.....	13½ @ 14
	Maracaibo.....	10½ @ 12
	St. Domingo.....	9½ @ 10½
Cardage.	Bale Rope.....	1 lb. — 7 @ 10
	Boit Rope.....	— @ 16
Corks.	Velvet, Quarts.....	gro. — 85 @ 45
	Velvet, Pints.....	20 @ 28
	Phials.....	4 @ 12
Feathers.	Live Geese, prime.....	1 lb. — 40 @ 49

Flax.

Jersey..... 1 lb. — 8 @ —

Flour and Meal.

Sour.....	1 bbl. 7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2.....	6 87½ @ 7 38
State, common brands.....	7 — @ 7 52½
State, Straight brand.....	7 18½ @ 7 75
State, favorite brands.....	7 38 @ 8 —
Western, mixed do.....	8 — @ 8 12½
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 12½ @ 8 25
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 12½ @ 8 50
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 12½ @ 8 37½
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	8 12½ @ —
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8 — @ 8 50
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 75 @ 10 —
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 50 @ 9 50
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 25
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 25 @ 10 —
Canada, (in bond).....	7 37½ @ 7 75
Brandywine.....	8 25 @ 8 37½
Georgetown.....	8 25 @ 8 37½
Petersburgh City.....	8 25 @ 8 37½
Richmond Country.....	8 18½ @ 8 25
Alexandria.....	8 18½ @ 8 25
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 18½ @ 8 25
Rye Flour.....	4 62½ @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	— @ 3 62½
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 — @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	19 — @ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	1 bush. 2 13 @ 2 25
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	2 — @ 2 —
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 90 @ 2 00
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 90 @ 2 00
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 90 @ 2 05
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 80 @ 1 90
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 80 @ 1 90
Rye, Northern.....	1 — @ —
Corn, Unsound.....	— @ 85
Corn, Round Yellow.....	84 @ 88
Corn, Round White.....	82 @ 84
Corn, Southern White.....	82 @ 86
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	85 @ 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	86 @ 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	85 @ —
Barley.....	95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	49 @ 51
Oats, New-Jersey.....	46 @ 47
Oats, Western.....	53 @ 54
Oats, Penna.....	47 @ 49
Oats, Southern.....	42 @ 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 bush. 1 18½ @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	1 lb. — 23 @ 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21 @ 23

Hay, for shipping:

North River, in bales.....	100 lbs. — 87½ @ 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	1 ton. 285 — @ 320 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	1 lb. — 13½ @ —
Sisal.....	10 @ —
Sunn.....	5½ @ —
Italian.....	1 ton. 240 — @ 250 —
Jute.....	150 @ 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	195 @ 200
American, do., Dressed.....	210 @ 260
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.

1853.....	1 lb. — 40 @ 44
1852.....	38 @ 40

Lime.

Rockland, Common.....	1 bbl. — @ 1 13
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Lumber.

Timber, White Pine.....	1 cubic ft. — 18 @ 22
Timber, Oak.....	25 @ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35 @ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	18 @ 22
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	1 M. ft. 30 — @ 40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— @ 35 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	87 50 @ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30 @ 35
Boards, North River, Box.....	16 @ 17
Boards, Albany Pine.....	22 @ 24
Boards, City Worked.....	25 @ 26
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25 @ —
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26 @ 32
Plank, City Worked.....	26 @ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18 @ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	1 bunch. 2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	M. 24 @ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22 @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19 @ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17 @ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32 @ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	— @ 22 —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	65 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hnd.....	52 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	40 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hnd.....	38 @ 35
Heading, White Oak.....	60 @ —

Molasses.

New-Orleans.....	1 gall. — 27 @ —
Porto Rico.....	23 @ 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @ 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	25 @ 27
Cardenas, &c.....	23½ @ 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d to 6d.....	1 lb. — 4½ @ 5
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Wrought, 6d to 20d..... @ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County, 280 lb.....	— @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	3 @ 5 50
Tar.....	3 @ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ 1 97½
Resin, White.....	280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	1 gall. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.....	1 ton. — @ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @ 33 —

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	1 bbl. 9 50 @ 12 —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	13 50 @ 14 —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25 @ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	— @ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	15 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 88 @ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	18 50 @ 19 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	1 lb. — 10½ @ —
Hams, Pickled.....	8½ @ 59
Hams, Dry Salted.....	— @ 8½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6½ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	— @ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	1 lb. — 9 @ 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	22 @ 25
Butter, Ohio.....	11 @ 13
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	15 @ 19
Butter, Canada.....	12 @ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	10 @ 12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	1 ton. 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50 @ 3 62½

Salt.

Turks Island.....	1 bush. — @ 48
St. Martin's.....	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 sack, 1 10 @ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½ @ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined.....	1 — 6½ @ 8
Crude, East India.....	7 @ 7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5 @ 5½

Seeds.

Clover.....	1 lb. — 10 @ 11½
Timothy, Mowed.....	1 tce. 14 @ 17
Timothy, Reaped.....	17 @ 20
Flax, American, Rough.....	1 bush. — @ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	— @ —

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	1 lb. — @ —
New-Orleans.....	4 @ 6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½ @ 6
Porto Rico.....	4½ @ 6½
Havana, White.....	5 @ 6
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.....	9½ @ —
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9½ @ —
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½ @ —
do. (A) Crushed.....	9 @ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	none
Manilla.....	5½ @ —
Brazil White.....	6½ @ 7
Brazil, Brown.....	5 @ —

Tallow.

American, Prime.....	1 lb. — 11½ @ 12½
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Tobacco.

Virginia.....	1 lb. — @ —
Kentucky.....	7 @ 10
Mason County.....	6½ @ 11
Maryland.....	— @ —
St. Domingo.....	12 @ 18
Cuba.....	18½ @ 23½
Yara.....	40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6 @ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5½ @ 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece.....	1 lb. — 50 @ 55 1
American, Full-blood Merino.....	46 @ 48
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	42 @ 45
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	36 @ 28
Extra, Pulled.....	42 @ 48
Superfine, Pulled.....	39 @ 41
No. 1, Pulled.....	33 @ 37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements for the American Agriculturist must be paid for in advance.

SEACOR MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY. (BY SOME CALLED THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY.)—LEWIS A. SEACOR, the first discoverer and propagator of this rare and valuable fruit, respectfully informs the public, that although having thus far lost the honor of giving name to his fruit, yet he has on hand about one hundred fine plants of the original stock, from which others have chiefly been derived. These plants he will warrant of superior quality, and will sell them at \$5 per dozen, (which is half the price asked by those who procured their original plants of him at a low price.)

Address J. C. Post-office, New-York, box 2492.

COWS WANTED.—COWS FRESH MILK AND WANTED to give fifteen quarts at least per day, and to hold their milk well. They must be gentle and orderly, and not over six years old. No matter what the breed is. Please name lowest price.

VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

A COUNSEL AND AGENT FOR THE HEIRS OF DAVID ELLINGTON, dec'd, I offer for sale a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, lying in Prince Edward's Co., Va., on the Richmond and Danville R. R., about 4 miles above its junction with the South Side Railroad. Its location, with respect to the two Railroads, gives it every necessary market facility. The soil is naturally free, and is susceptible of a high state of improvement, but for the last 13 years it has been lying in a neglected state, during a controversy (now recently determined) in respect to the will of the former owner. The present owners reside in several of the Western States, and for this reason it will be sold at a great bargain. One or more skillful and enterprising farmers from some of the Northern States would find a profitable investment in this land. The quantity of timber land is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the farm. Besides the adaptation of soil to the cultivation of tobacco, and all the usual grain crops of the country, it is probable that the hay crop can be made easy and profitable, in consequence of the large quantity of branch flat. It is estimated that the aggregate length of the small streams which water the tract, is from ten to twelve miles! Further particulars will be given, when requested, by the undersigned whose address is "JEFFREY'S STORE P.O., NOTTOWAY CO., VA." Persons desirous of examining the land can easily do so as it is within two days' travel from the city of New York.

April 6, 1854.

W. C. KNIGHT.

CRANBERRY VINES—100,000 FINE BEARING PLANTS, of the Bell variety, which are commonly raised in New England. On low ground, with a little care, they bear large crops. They can be forwarded at any time between this and the middle of May, to any part of the United States. A circular, with mode of culture, soil, and price, will be forwarded to all who may want information on the subject.

TROWBRIDGE & THOMPSON, [39-34] New-Haven, Ct.

PORTABLE FORGES AND BELLOWES.

QUEEN'S PATENT THE BEST Forge in the market for Blacksmith's work, Boiler Makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipping, Plantations, Contractors on Railroads and Public Works, Coppersmiths, Gas Fitters, &c., &c. Also an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c., both of which are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out of doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke indoors. They are compact for shipping. Circulars, with particulars and prices, will be forwarded upon application. Cast Iron Columns for buildings constantly on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium (Diplomas and Bronze Medals) at all other Fairs wherever exhibited.

FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water st., N.Y.



KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of Gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on UPPER SIDE OF THE FRAME; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROBATION, at the World's Fair. It also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying UNTRIED Mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburg Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y.

HOWARD & CO.

For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass. for the New-England States. By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky.

FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE AND GARDEN PLANTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGE-MAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 878 Broadway, above 18th street, New-York.

Garden & Greenhouses, Astoria, L. I.

TREES AND PLANTS—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying addresses enclosing a postage stamp.

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ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
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- X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
- XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c. Price 25 cents.
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- XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1.
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- XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
- XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.
- XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.
- XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.
- XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.
- XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.
- XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
- XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.
- XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.
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- XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.
- XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.
- XXXIX. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.
- XL. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.
- XLI. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.
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- XLVIII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.
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- L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published. Price 50 cents.

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY. Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1 25.

Everybody's Own Flower Gardener 25
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Browne's Field Book of Manures, \$1 25. Sent free of postage.

Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices named, and if required, will be sent by mail, [post paid.] by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

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LOP-EARED RABBITS OF IMPORTED STOCK (Price \$10 per pair) for sale by S. PARSONS, Flushing, L. I. 28-31

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POTATO—EXCELSIOR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KIDNEY Mercer, British Whites.
SPRING WHEAT—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.
SWEET OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato Oats.
BARLEY—Two and Four Rowed.
GRASS SEEDS—Raid Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucern, White Clover, Red Clover. [29-4] R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water street.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in Middletown, Conn., Super-Phosphate of Lime which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works. He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, Bone Dust of a superior quality. These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction. ANDREW COE, Middletown, Ct. March 15, 1854. [29-40.]

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PEAS—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORN—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand and One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticulturist, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BORSCOLE OR KALE—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CUCUMBER—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, Cucinero, White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.

CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Pickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.

EGG PLANT—Long Purple, and White.

ENDIVE—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

CARROTS—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

BEETS—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long, Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcely.

ONION—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin, Yellow Silver Skin.

TURNIPS—All of the varieties.

WATERMELON—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, White Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

MELON—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Nettle, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RADISH—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scar, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Flat Spanish, White Flat Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

CABBAGE—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem, Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem, Flat Dutch.

RHUBARB—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

Also, WHITE BLACKBERRIES, a new and choice variety. Also, WHITE BARBARD AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS, fresh and of fine growth.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-47

SALE OF STOCK.

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT FORDHAM, Westchester Co., New-York, Eleven Miles from City Hall, N. Y., By Harlan Railroad Cars.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of male animals at Private sale, is the reason for offering this lot of animals, AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full description of the Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in calf, to the celebrated Imported Bull "ALCO" (5918) or Imported, "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Sagota, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the imported Marquis of Carrabas, (11785) winner of the first Prize at Sagota, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR, and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Bows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Bows. Also, 3 South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR, in the City of New-York, free of expense to the purchaser. The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm, 12 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BECAR, who is interested in several of my importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 6 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYHOLMNE, (12025), and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull ROMEO. Mr. Becar's Cows and Heifers are in calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (12789). Mr. Becar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be obtained in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be ordered by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

L. G. MORRIS.

March 16th, 1854. 29-37

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 90 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water st.

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA Pootra and Malay fowls, 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Brahma Pootra White Shanghai Eggs, at \$5 per dozen; Black and Buff Shanghai Eggs, \$3 per doz. They also have for sale Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to GEO. SNYDER & CO., Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y. 27-35

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR Maiden Lane), Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 PARK ROW, and No. 3 ANN STREET, HAVE recently published new editions of the following books:

NORTON'S SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE. Elements of Scientific Agriculture, or the Connection between Science and the Art of Practical Farming. Prize Essay of the New-York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, M. D.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY. By James F. W. Johnston. With an Introduction by John P. Norton. 26-29-31-33

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New-York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.

Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

Further particulars, and circulars, may be obtained by applying to J. A. SEELEY, Principal, or at the book-store of Messrs. C. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, near Broadway, or at this office.

Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-1f

MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by

RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga., also by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N.Y. 27-1f

VALUABLE PLANTS

FOR THE GARDEN, NURSERY, GREEN-HOUSE AND Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and Standard fruits of the very best sorts. 300,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's New White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

SECTIONS OF BEST FRUIT and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) 1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) 1. Spiraea Callosa, (new,) 1. 50. Pyrus umbellata rosea, 1.

300,000 NORWAY SPRUCE, SILVER FIR, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from \$10 to \$20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowers, Chrysanthemums, (100 var.) Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedum, Potentilla, Campanula, Colchicum, Foxglove, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladioli, Tiger flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppel, fine for edging and bedding, \$10 per 1000, Catalogues now ready. 26-33

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burg, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality. AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse and seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 25-1f

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER.—40 of these machines were used last harvest in grass or grain cut, with almost uniformly good success, in nine different States and Canada. TWENTY-SIX PREMIUMS, including two at the Crystal Palace, (silver and bronze medals,) were awarded it at the autumn exhibitions. I am building only 300, which are being rapidly ordered. Mr. Joseph Hall, Rochester, N. Y., will also build a few. Early orders necessary to insure a reaper.

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